Private

Washington June 28 1849.

Sir

In regard to Mr Merritts proposition, I beg leave to say I do not attach much importance to the free navigation of the river St Lawrence. if we make a treaty on the general subject of Navigation we shall probably obtain the right to navigate that river - if we do not make a treaty the free navigation of one river is not worth treating for, Especially, when it is only Navigable five or six Months in the Year, and we have to give an Equivalent by allowing Canadian Vessels the free Navigation of the Hudson -

Mr Merritts argument that we can abolish the Custom House offices on the Frontier, if the arrangement is matured - is of no effect We would on the contrary have to increase them - a free trade in a great number of articles would increase the facilities to smuggle British Manufactures - an enormous illicit trade is now carried on between this Country and ~~Canada~~ the Colonies in goods of British Manufacture. which will continue as long as our duty on British goods is much higher than the British Colonial duty -

Mr Merritt refers to the amount we would save by an

abolition of the fishing bounty - He evidently does not understand nor appreciate our position - We shall probably continue the bounty - Even if we obtain the right to the fisheries -

Mr Merritt threat that the Canadian Government will prevail on the British Government to put a heavy duty on American wheat imported into Great Britain, is not worth much consideration -

In 1843 by a Special act of the Imperial Parliament Canadian wheat was admitted into British ports at a much less rate of duty than American wheat, which proved to be highly advantageous to Canadian interests. That act was repealed when the present Corn Law was passed - The probability that Great Britain will suddenly change her whole commercial policy so recently adopted to please the Canadians is hardly worth discussing -

If the Government decide to sustain favorably the proposition of the Canadian Government I propose that we exchange the articles named in Mr Dix bill - Receipt Lumber, on reciprocal terms - Provided the Imperial Government guaranty to our citizens the right to enjoy

in common with British subjects the sea and coast fisheries of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia. Prince Edwards Island. and Newfoundland The abolition of the Export duty in New Brunswick upon Lumber cut on lands owned by Maine and Massachusetts on the head waters of the St John and floated down that river to the sea. with an explicit understanding that this Government is not by this offer committed to adopt a similar policy with the other Colonies.

This question has a two fold aspect. Commercial and political. Without regard to political considerations we might properly admit the agricultural productions of Canada free of duty in exchange for the fisheries. but considering the political agitations of the Provinces it is unwise to enter with much zeal into any Commercial arrangement. These agitations are aggravated by Commercial embarrassments of the Provinces. and if we entertain the idea of annexation it is no part of our wisdom to alleviate their condition. Our policy for the present is, a "Masterly inactivity" in a negotiation judiciously protracted. There is no

urgency as regards time in our acquisition of the fisheries. our people are in a state of composure on that subject - content to wait the action of the Government. The season is too far advanced to be of any immediate benefit how fishery ever this year. The authorities of Canada on the other hand are manifesting the utmost solicitude - and it is very clear they are influenced altogether by political considerations.

I have the honor to be Sir Your obt Servt

I. D. Andrews.

The Honble John M Clayton - &c &c &c Secretary of State.

Draft

Vermont W.

Dep. of S.
Wash. 30 June 1849

The Hon. Wm. Merritt.

&c &c &c

My dear Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 27th & 29th inst. In the latter, speaking of the trade with British North American Colonies, you say — "You ask me to comprehend its magnitude, & desire to acknowledge the advantages you would derive, were the British Charge d'affaires empowered to treat for its surrender of the Fisheries. Still you Cabinet will not say that, in case G. Britain will open the inter-colonial coasting trade, the St. Lawrence Canals, & surrender the right of the Fisheries, you will be willing to open the colonies receiving in them natural productions."

Now, my dear Sir, I put it to yourself whether it will not be quite time enough for the American Cabinet today when it will do in

the

the case you have stated, when that case is properly made out laid before us - You admit that you have no power to treat on the Subject & the British Charge des affaires admits that he has no such power - & no person having the semblance of authority to speak for the British Govt has made any such offer to us. If Mr. Crampton, yourself, or any other person properly authorised so to speak, shall make such a proposition, we shall be immediately prepared to verbally hear it, & to treat with him or put it in writing -

On the Subject of the Bill of the Canadian Parliament, proposing a reciprocal exchange of certain agricultural & other products, between Canada & the U. States, Mr. Crampton had full power to treat from his own Govt. & in reference to that he was asked to obtain our views - the other subjects wh. you have introduced are matters about

wh.

which Mr Crampton expressly disclaims ~~[illegible]~~ any authority to negotiate; and you have done the same. What other course was ~~properly~~ left to us but that which we have adopted; ~~To~~ wait till your own government, at home, shall be prepared to treat with us; especially as we know, that Viscount Palmerston declined treating with Mr Bancroft on the subject of the Fisheries.

Sam, my dear Sir,
with high consideration,
Your obedient servant,
John M. Clayton. —

Private.

Department of State,
Washington, 6th July, 1849.

Sir:

The President, reposing confidence in your integrity, abilities, and prudence, has appointed you Special Agent of the United States for the purpose of visiting the British North American Colonies to collect statistical and other information

Israel De Wolf Andrews, Esqre.,
&c., &c., &c.

information relating to the his=
tory, condition and future
prospects of those Colonies,
especially in connection with
their present and prospective
relations, - commercial and
political, - with the United
States. The duty is a deli=
cate and important one; and
will also require despatch
to enable you to gather all
your materials, and to make
a full report to your Govern=
ment upon them, before the
meeting of Congress in December
next. You will, in the
mean time, keep the Depart=
ment constantly advised of
all your movements, and

communicate

communicate to it, from time to time, your observations, and any useful suggestions which may occur to your mind, having a bearing upon American and British interests, and upon the great questions of commercial intercourse between the Colonies and the United States, which have arisen, or are likely to arise, out of the recent navigation act of England, and the relaxation of her former restrictive policy. On this subject, I have had full and frequent conversations with you, in which I have amply explained the views of the United States, in reference

reference to the neighboring Colonies, and the particular information which we desire to obtain through your instrumentality.

It will, probably, be necessary for you to visit each of the Colonies, vizt: Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, New-Foundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island. Your attention is particularly called to the following points on which exact information is requested, vizt:

1.st The Trade and Commerce of each Colony.

2.nd The tonnage of each Colony.

3.

3. The tonnage employed in the Fisheries.

4. The number of men employed in the Fisheries.

5. Cost of building vessels.

6. Cost of sailing vessels.

7. Amount of Coal exported to the United States.

8. Fish exported to the United States.

9. Number of tons of Coal imported from the United States into each Colony; and the rate of duty on the same.

10. Agricultural productions.

11. Fisheries.

12. Manufactures.

13. Salaries of Chief public officers.

14.

14. Debts and resources of each Colony.

15. The benefits of opening the Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence, - as well as other rivers, - and the Coasting-trade to our navigation.

It is believed that, with proper diligence, the duties hereby imposed upon you, will not require, at the outside, more than four months for their accomplishment; and your familiarity with the Colonies, you are to visit, will enable you to select, with judgment, the best routes of travel, as well as the most advantageous methods of executing your

duties.

duties. Your compensation will be at the rate of eight dollars a day, from the time of your departure, until your return to Washington; and you will be allowed your travelling and other expenses during your absence; - for which you will be careful to take vouchers, in all cases where they can be obtained.

The sum of $600, is advanced to you on account.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
John M. Clayton -

Mr. Clayton's Instructions to L. D. Anderson.

Mrs Zantzinger

Washington, 7th July, 1849.

I hereby authorize an advance of six hundred dollars, out of the fund for Contingent Expenses of Foreign Intercourse to be made by A. H. Derrick, Agent, to Israel De Wolf Andrews, Special Agent to the British North American Colonies, on account of his compensation and expenses.

Z. Taylor

Washington, 7th July, 1849.

Received from A. H. Derrick, Agent, six hundred dollars, advanced on account of my compensation as Special Agent to the British North American Colonies, to be accounted for at my return.

I D Andrews

I authorize and approve the advance here made. 7th July, 1849. Z. Taylor

F. D. Andrews.

M

Montreal October 2nd 1849.

Two Dollars. At sight please pay to the order of Pemberton Brothers two hundred dollars Value received which place to account

Your obt Svt

J. D. Sinclair.

Hon.ble
John M. Clayton
Washington

Please pay to the order of

Messrs Barclay & Livingston

Humberton Brothers

Barclay & Livingston

Rec'd 12 Aug.

3

Private

Fredericton New Brunswick
July 31 1842.

Dear Sir—

I forward you a dispatch ~~with this~~ which I beg may receive your notice. and purpose in this to give you the details and a brief account of my movements.

I left Washington Wednesday. arrived here 21st inst. and on the 26 inst I went to Fredericton to pay an informal visit to the Lieutenant Governor.

On my return to this Province after an absence of four Months I find myself in the midst of movements which have a tendency to increase our interest in what will soon be known as the great Colonial Question.

That there has been a great change in the minds of the

people of the Colonies in the last
few year is certainly correct - but
it is not so Easy to decide on its
results - For the first time in
his history the Colonist is beginning
to discuss the relative merits of
his political and Commercial
Condition - and as it his nature
to be Conservative and slow in
his movements - he approaches
this great question of a change -
altering his position very materially
and a breaking up of his
dearest sympathies - With very
cautious steps, and he will
undoubtedly Exercise great
deliberation before he assumes
an independent - a decided position -

It is important that
the Government of the United States
should always keep in mind
that the present discontent is
chiefly caused by Commercial

depression - which has been
wholly produced, as the Colonists
say, by the loss of protection on
their produce in the British Market;
and want of good faith on the
part of the British Government.

This is the chief cause of
Complaint and if it were
removed the Worst not I think
have much about its dependence
or annexation. Doubting the ability
and intention of the Imperial
Government to obtain their
Commercial Enfranchisement
political discontent is rapidly
increasing among the Colonists - the
one causing and reacting on the other.

The probable result - its
nature and maturity is what we
want to know - but that result,
whether it is to be immediate
or remote No human power
can tell - depending as it does
on the Course to be adopted

by Great Britain - the degree of
Energy and firmness manifested
by the Colonists and probably by
the action of the American
Government -

If the people were
unanimous I they would not
think - and I have availed
myself of the opinions of many
whose opinions are worth much
deference / decide for annexation.

But the people of the
Colonies have always until the
last few years been managed
by Clyde, and then Clyde have
been managed or governed by
Clerks in the Colonial Office in
London, generally with an eye
to the advancement & benefit
of certain influential families
without much regard for the
best interests of the Colonies.

Every colony has its clique, and Colonial clique are a counterpart of those which sometimes lay and lie Kingdom.

The old thirteen Colonies were jealous of British influence in their local affairs - The British possessions in America on the contrary have until a recent period courted it - Indeed the politicians and the people were agreed on that point - Now and then a stray Liberal would turn up and he was kindly called traitor.

The Education, prejudices of half a century cannot be eradicated in a day - The political hacks & the clique are opposed to annexation as indeed to any change if they are paid and can enjoy the patronage and Emoluments of office - The annexation is more from the people and as they

have always blindly followed their leaders. Time alone, can give them Courage and Energy to achieve Power and influence.

Osborn. The leaders in the Colonies, watching with great interest the signs of the times are making up with the view of anticipating any radical measures by the people - and to secure any advantages the future may develope. They will use their combined Power to forward a Confederation of the Colonies under the protection of England - and it will depend in a great degree on the United States if that measure is consummated. You will perhaps remember that I told You, that Lord Elgin would use his influence with the lower Colonies for a settlement of the fisheries to the American and I now beg

to state what I have learnt in relation to that matter.

Soon after Mr Merritt arrived in Canada, on his return from Washington - Lord Elgin addressed the Governors of the North American Provinces - Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island to ascertain their views and to name a place that would be convenient for delegates from all the Colonies to meet to a general combined and definite course of action - Boston had named first - but Halifax being more convenient for the ~~Provinces~~ some Colonies that place was selected - This is still be the first Colonial Meeting - the first Convention of those who have always desired that they were joined to like and die under a Monarchy.

The Governments of the Provinces have already & will write to Lord Elgin immediately that they are in favor of yielding the fisheries to the American & in addition will give anything else they have for a free trade with the United States. They will make a parade of other Valuable Considerations, but they are not worth your notice except the Navigation of the River St Lawrence - and in return for the Navigation of that River and the fisheries they want reciprocal free trade for all the articles named in the Duty bill and also for Coal and fish. This is to be the basis of the Negotiation although it will be modified to suit the views of the American Government if possible - for free trade they must have at whatever cost ——

On my arrival in
Fredericton. the Honble Mr Partelow
whom I have known for many
Years called on me, I suppose to
see what I had to say about free
trade &c — He is the Provincial
Secretary. one of the Priy Council
the Representative from this city. and
the most influential Politician
in the Colony —

You will perhaps
remember I told you that I
should favor free trade to a
certain Extent, with the object
of ascertaining the views of the
Colonists and see what they are
inclined to offer — So far
I have been very successful —
I cannot illustrate the
change now progressing so
rapidly and extensively than by
stating — that in Conversation with
Mr Partelow a Year ago

about the fisheries he found
any disposition to yield them
to the Americans - Now however
he is one of the most zealous
in favor of doing so and is
exerting his influence with
the other Colonists -

The Lieutenant
Governor and his privy Council
are now in the City - at present
occupy the same house &
adjoining rooms - and as
I am personally acquainted
with all the Councillors I am
kept informed of what is
going on and am enabled
to give you information on
which you can rely -

I had a long
private conversation with Mr
Chandler a Member of the
Privy Council and one of

the ablest Men in the Province.
Mr Chandler called at my room and stated distinctly but privately that the Colonial Government were in favor of giving up all they have for a reciprocal free trade, but he fears the United States would not do it. and then there was no help for them but for annexation.

Mr Wilmot had in my room until very late last night. and he repeated in substance the remarks quoted from Mr Chandler. Mr Wilmot is the Attorney General. the Member of the House from Fredericton. the great orator of the Province. and he will probably be appointed a delegate to proceed to England. He had just returned from Canada and is in Lord Elgins

Confidence. In view of a final decision on the important matters now about to be discussed the Executive Council have ordered a Special Report on the Fisheries, and as the person appointed is a friend of mine I have arranged for a private copy for a consideration which I shall lay before you soon as it is prepared

My stay here will be about ten days or a fortnight longer than I Expected, but I found I could not look after more matters much better here than in Montreal - I shall however leave here in a few days and will not

Next addressed to you from Canada -

I am engaged on my report which will be forwarded agreeably to your instructions.

I will thank you to acknowledge the receipt of this and the dispatch - and address, me care the Marshall Collector of New York - and which I will call for in person. I write this and the dispatch in great haste to meet the Steamer -

I have the honor to be

Your obt Servt

J. D. Andrews.

Hon'ble

John M. Clayton

&c &c &c

Rec'd 10 augt. A. H. Dennis 10

Private. United States Consulate
St John. New Brunswick
August 1st 1849

Number Three Sir

Adverting to my despatch of the 28th ulto I have now the honor to inform you, that since that date I have visited Fredericton, the seat of Government to pay my respects to Sir Edmund Head, the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick before assuming the duties of my office. Since my return to this City, I have been engaged in collecting materials for my report, attending to some business of the Consulate and arranging for my departure to Canada.

As passing Events in these Colonies will have an important bearing on their future political condition, and are assuming an aspect altogether novel in their history, they deserve especial notice. The progress of these Events deeply concern the United States, and it is our duty to watch them with care and anxiety.

The Honble
John M Clayton
Secretary of State.

and observe closely every
movement of a commercial
or political character.

The change from
a dependent Colony to an
independent State, is usually
the work of many years, but if
an opinion may be formed
from present indications and
the movements of the Colonists
themselves, future historians
will describe them as effecting
an exceedingly sudden
change in their political
condition — a change which
bids fair to raise the North
American Colonies to an
independent State almost
immediately, or otherwise lead
to their becoming an integral
part of the Republic.

It is scarcely necessary
for me to observe that many
of the intelligent Colonists, in
common with the leading
Statesmen of England and
America, have heretofore
looked forward to the time
when these Colonies would
become independent, as a
Seperate Confederation, or else
be incorporated with the Union —
but that period appeared so

remote that the subject had scarcely received serious consideration. Indeed this could scarcely be otherwise - until recently no sufficient cause had arisen to cause even the suspicion of a change which would be of such paramount importance to the Colonies, and would so materially affect the great interests of England and America, as in all probability to influence in a high degree the future destiny of this Continent.

The reasons why the Colonists have not taken a more lively interest in this grave subject are obvious; and I now speak of a large majority of the people.

They founded these States and attained their present high position with a strong attachment to the mother Country. Through political disaster and commercial depression they have truly and steadfastly defended the name of England and been ready and willing at all times to make every sacrifice for its benefit and glory - And for half

they have been justly considered
among the most loyal and
devoted subjects of the British
Empire.

In return for
this devotion, they have
enjoyed from the outset the
protection of the flag of
England, and their Land
has been secure under the
Watchful vigilance of the
Army and Navy of Britain.

Their interests have
on all occasions been
consulted, and their exports
have been favored by protective
duties in the United Kingdom.
Their political sympathies have
therefore been in perfect harmony
with those of the people of
England. Their history, brief
& unimportant as it may
be to the world, is intimately
blended with England's career
of victory on the European
Continent - and with all great
events since 1783 they feel
therefore that they have
contributed their share to
the most splendid Epoch
in English history

The British North American Colonies were founded amid discouragements, privations, and sufferings of no ordinary kind. With full and firm reliance on what they designate "British principles" and the most unbounded confidence in "British Rule"

Their devotion has been rewarded by tangible proofs of England's bounty; and their faith and loyalty have been encouraged and sustained by the eulogies of the nations, and the sound advice of the Statesmen of England. It will not therefore appear strange to You that the loyalty of the Colonists had continued without change or diminution for more than half a century.

They have remained contented with their unmolested position, considering themselves on stable ground, and although the possibility of a great political change might be anticipated, the consideration of it had deferred to future

generations to whom it
appeared more likely to belong.

The possession of
Colonies had, as you will
know, been a leading
principle with the English
Government, and been
generally popular with
the people; and there
cannot be a doubt but
at this time great interest
is felt for the safety and
welfare of the North American
Colonies.

With the view of
obtaining Commercial
advantages, or to achieve
political power, the Imperial
Government has exercised untiring
watchfulness over the Colonial
trade, and been ever ready,
since the peace of 1783, to Enlarge
Colonial Commerce beyond the
immediate range of the Empire.
with the intention probably of
creating a commercial rival to
the United States. Although the
North American Colonial
Commerce participated in the
immense foreign trade of the
Empire, which gradually developed
the ship building resources of the
Colonies - its Coasts and Lange

has restricted on this Continent, owing to the jealousy of Great Britain of the United States, until 1830 it received a "push forward" and Enjoyed a wider field by the Convention of 1830 between the United States and England.

The Commercial intercourse between the United States and the Colonies has wonderfully increased Since 1830 and proved highly advantageous to both, developing at the same time the vast resources of the Colonies and proving their undoubted ability to become a great Maritime Power. This cannot be better illustrated than by stating the fact that in 1840, the British North American Colonies built as much tonnage as the United States.

The opinion had extensively prevailed that the intimate Commercial and political relations which subsisted between the Colonies and the Mother Country were based on a high Sentiment than the advantages of trade; and that it would survive all Changes of a commercial Character. It is now Evident

remark, that since the Convention of 1830, there has been an immense increase of British Colonial Steamers and British Colonial tonnage, which have not only created a Colonial Commercial Marine, but have contributed in a great degree to sustain and Materially increase the Commercial Power of the Empire.- It is therefore unquestionably the Policy of our Government to move with great Caution in granting greater facilities to British or "British Colonial Commerce without undoubted equivalents for whatever we may surrender.

The movement now in progress for a Confederation of these Colonies is the most important they have ever made since the peace of 1783: and if the Union can be matured, it will without doubt, speedily change their political Condition and Prospects.

An energetic attempt will be made by those in power, aided by those who are not much interested in politics, and by many who do not feel the pressure of the times, to bring about a Confederation, but they will be Steadily opposed by

by thousands who have suffered losses in business, or who own real estate and wish for some change that will give it value. and all these boldly and openly advocate annexation to the United States. supported by many of all classes who have no faith in a Colonial or Confederated State.

I wish to make a most important statement, by which all legislation or negotiation relative to these Colonies must be guided.

Whether these Colonies remain Seperate and disunited as at present, or formed into one confederation, they must have reciprocal free trade with the United States or they will be annexed. This point is well understood by those who desire a change, and it is admitted by members of the Executive in each Colony. All the privileges the Colonies now possess will be freely offered by the United States in return for reciprocal free trade.

It is unquestionably the policy of England to retain these Colonies even at great cost and sacrifice. If they are so important to England, I leave

for you to estimate their greater importance to the United States.

Great Britain has run a most splendid Commercial Career for two hundred Year under the most rigid Navigation Laws. Suddenly and almost without notice She is Commencing a new Career on an entirely different basis! and to sustain her in the new Course of free trade and the repeal of her Navigation Laws. England will find her North American Colonies more necessary than at any former period. They are now absolutely necessary to her Commercial prosperity and to the maintenance of her position as a first class power among nations.

But besides the change in the Commercial policy of England, and the destruction of that sunshine of prosperity under the protective system, in which the Colonists so long basked and vaunted their loyalty, other Causes have been at work to detach public feeling from the parent State, and Create a desire among Colonists for the Management of local affairs by themselves alone.

Lord Durham in

in his most able report in 1839, forcibly pointed out the necessity and justice of granting the North American Colonies the power of managing their own affairs on the principle of what is now call'd "responsible Government" This has been as yet refused to Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland - those Colonies not being considered sufficiently advanced for its adoption; but the system is in full force in Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

As this system becomes more fully developed year by year, the Colonists find that their local affairs are managed infinitely better by themselves, than they ever were under the old system: and they hourly become more impatient of the control and interference of the Colonial office, in matters over which that department yet exercises jurisdiction, but which it cannot continue to do much longer under any circumstances.

Most of the wisest and most sagacious of the Executive Councillors of these

Colonies are decidedly of opinion
that unless England should
for the with Confederate the
Colonies into one state with
enlarged powers of self-government
and attach them more closely to
herself by treating the confederation
as an integral portion of the
United Kingdom, connecting
this movement with the
construction of extensive public
works (such as the Halifax
and Quebec Railway) in
continuation with Confederation and
Colonization on a grand scale,
there is no possibility of their
remaining much longer in
connection with England. And
it is considered very doubtful,
even with all this if the Colonies
would for any length of time
continue the connection, if they
do not also enjoy reciprocal free
trade with the Union.

A Special Meeting
of the Executive Council of this
Province took place in this city
yesterday. The councillors having
been summoned by Special
Message, and the Lieutenant
Governor having come from
Fredericton for the purpose to meet them.
Nothing official as

to their deliberations had
transpired, but it is well
understood that the subject
matter related to the question of
reciprocal free trade and the
fisheries, and that this Special
Meeting was held in consequence
of an important Communication
from Lord Elgin and his
Government on those subjects.

It is now stated
that a Convention of delegates
will take place at Halifax as
soon as the necessary arrangements
can be made. The delegates to
consist of two leading Members
of the Executive Council of Each
Colony, where a variety of
questions of great magnitude
and importance to British
North America than have ever
before been discussed will then
be brought forward with the
view of attaining combined
and consistent action to relieve
the depression and distress now
so keenly felt by all classes,
and avert the political
convulsion with which the
Country appears to be
threatened.

Should the Convention
agree upon a line of policy

and boldly state out Measures which would be advantageous and acceptable to all, it is understood, that a portion, if not the whole Convention, will proceed to England to make known the wants and wishes of the Colonies, and to urge the adoption of measures by which alone the British Government can preserve them as dependencies or secure to them an intimate connection with them.

With reference to the Fisheries of the Gulf of St Lawrence in which the United States are deeply interested, I have to state that the Legislature of Prince Edward Island at its late Session, addressed a Petition from both branches to Her Majesty's Government praying that such an alteration might be made in the Convention between England and the United States of 1818, with the United States as would enable them to permit American Vessels to enter the bays and harbours of that Island to procure the fisheries, and also to grant to American citizens the right to land on its shores and establish fishing stations

upon proper terms and regulations. To the petition no answer has yet been returned and it is presumed the matter remains under consideration.

The Legislature of Newfoundland has also addressed a petition to the Queen, setting forth the great falling off in the fisheries owing to the large bounties granted by France and the United States to their citizens engaged in that traffic - and the injudicious Commercial Conditions of England with foreign countries, by which the people of Newfoundland have been deprived of their former markets and are going rapidly to decay and ruin.

They state also, that the public debt of Newfoundland is rapidly augmenting. that the fishermen are suffering great privations and misery - that those who have the means are flying from the Colony; and that the Mercantile Community is threatened with bankruptcy.

Under these distressing circumstances

they may the adoption of any and every measure which can be devised for their relief.

In the meantime, Admiral, the Earl of Dundonald, who commands on the North American Station has sailed from Halifax in his flag-ship the "Wellesley" to examine into these complaints, & to ascertain the exact state of the fisheries. The flag-ship is attended by some small Vessels better fitted to enter bays and harbours, whose business it will be to look closely after the fishing Vessels of France and the United States, and drive them from any place they are not entitled to visit.

A Government armed Steamer has been sent to Prince Edward Island to protect the fisheries there and enforce the strict terms of the Convention of 1818 around that Island.

The Government of New Brunswick has also directed an official gentleman to visit and examine the whole coast of the Province bordering

on the Gulf of St Lawrence to collect statistical information as to the fisheries in that quarter, and to enquire if any, and what encroachments are made by American Vessels.

I beg leave to suggest the propriety of your requesting the Secretary of the Navy to dispatch an armed Vessel to the Eastern coast of Nova Scotia also to Newfoundland that the rights and interests of American Fishermen may be properly protected.

I send you with this the last Chart of the North American Colonies I could procure.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obt. Servt.
J. D. Andrew

F. D. Andrews Esq

Recd 13 Sept. No. 2. of D.

Montreal
August 29. 1849

Number
Four.

Sir.

In referring You to my despatch No 3 in which I endeavoured to present for Your consideration the present position of the Colonial question fairly and concisely. it is proper to remark here that not much more of interest can be communicated until the results of pending negotiations and the deliberations of the Colonial Governments are known.

The importance of these negotiations between England and her North American Colonies should not be overlooked nor underrated by the Government of the United States, as they relate to our dearest interests are intimately blended with England's pride of Colonial Empire on this Continent & the peace and welfare of her North American Colonies.-

The Honble
John M. Clayton
&c &c &c

If judiciously managed on
our part, these negotiations
must inevitably add to our
honour and the increase and
prosperity of the Union.

It would not be
safe nor proper for me at
this time to anticipate the
result of the negotiations,
hinging as they do on England's
selfishness and obstinacy - and
on the antagonistic Commercial
interests of the United States
and the Colonies as at present
situated. It is a law
of prudence, in this case
at least, that we should know
what others will do, and what
we can do ourselves before we decide
on important matters, or be
advised thereto.

These British Colonists
are engaged in an Enterprise
altogether Novel to them in
which a small spark of latent
pride and their pecuniary
interests are struggling for
the mastery with the Royal
Education of half a century.

If we can
however be allowed to draw
an inference, after a brief
survey of this question, it is

evident that the pressing nature of their annual commercial and political condition is daily carrying conviction to the minds of the colonists that the time has nearly arrived for instant and energetic action - and that their relations with the rest of the world will be more clearly defined as soon as the negotiations with the Mother Country are in a more advanced state, and the United States Government have decided on their application for reciprocal free trade.

I conceive it would not be profitable nor is it necessary for the writer to enter into a lengthy political history of this fine Colony, nor to furnish the Department of State with a minute account of the various political parties who have contended it since the conquest in 1759 - The trouble, expence, and anxiety it has caused England - the difficulty she has experienced in governing it in a satisfactory manner to the Canadians - and to the people of England, cannot be

be better illustrated than by referring to the past and present dissatisfaction in the Colony. The present depression which has now continued for three Years, in all Matters of trade, and the universally acknowledged slow progress they have made in comparison with the United States with equal resources. and the almost universal Wish of the Colonists for a comprehensive change that will enlarge their Sphere of action and thereby place them in a more elevated, independent position. Politically. Socially, and Commercially.

If we were to engage in an Examination of this history for amusement, rather than for instruction. we would search in vain for the application of great political principles in the administration of the Colony. except during the rule of Lord Durham in 1839. referred to in my despatch No 3. But as we turned over page after page we should only read of the rise and fall of Cliques of English

Governors who accepted
office only for its emoluments,
and patronage to be dispensed
and who at times played
a Walpole or an Archdeacon
as private interests or England
good dictated, of foreign
placemen, and native
politicians who were proud
to play a servile part for place,
power, and pay, who were
always willing to transfer a
foreign allegiance with selfish,
rather than natural or
patriotic views. Who assisted
to create and support from
the public funds a corrupt
oligarchy which has preyed
in cubus like on the people,
on the magnificent resources
of this "Colonial Nation" - and
entailed throughout its
length and breadth, that
greatest of curses to Nations
or to Colonies - political
profligacy -

The population
of Canada, is about fifteen
hundred thousand. Seven
hundred and twenty thousand
French - seven hundred and
eighty thousand "British Colonists,
made up of Scotch, Irish - English,
Yankees - the Heroes of Assembly

is composed of Eighty Members, Thirty of whom are French and are capable of performing the duty of Legislators as our own Americans.

In my former dispatches I have informed the Department of State that the Chief cause which were operating so powerfully in the Colonies, was of a political and Commercial character - Chiefly the Latter. Those remarks applied to Canada as well as to New Brunswick and Newfoundland. There is however more political excitement here than in either of the Lower Colonies. Mainly produced by the decision of the Canadian Government supported, as you know, by the Imperial Government to pay, in Canadian Language "the Rebels of 1837." It is called by some of the Colonists a vexed question. Yet I am inclined to believe if its secret history were made public it would be found that it was merely a move of demagogues to control Legislative influence and obtain political ascendency among the French people. The present

Government would not, I apprehend, have attempted to carry the measure if they had anticipated such a powerful opposition. Although it is an interesting item in the history of this Province of Canadian affairs. and will no doubt be attended with very important results a full discussion is not relevant to my present purpose nor would it be of any use to the Government.

The Upper Canadians are chiefly British Colonists. The Lower Canadians chiefly French, except the leading Merchants who are English. Scotch and Yankees. There has been since 1763 a feeling of great bitterness between the Colonists of British Origin and the Colonists of French Origin but more which has been termed a "War of races." as the Imperial Government have on several occasions sided with the French. But the Colonists of British Origin are tired of French domination. Convinced that they settled the property of the Country. and that it will never advance until the Anglo Saxon Element and

and Species Supreme Control
in the Government - as this
sentiment Extends and is
publicly avowed it will no
doubt produce great
excitement among the French.
Notwithstanding this ignorance
and stupid Servility to print
and demagogue -

In Conversing
with Judge Smith of the
Supreme Court last evening,
I enquired, why the English had
not made more impression
on a Conquered people - and so
notoriously inferior to the English,
that not withstanding the British
have been in full possession of
the Country for three fourths
of a century sustained and
protected by the strong arm of
Imperial Power. that the French
at this day were nearly numerically
equal to the British - and Neither
a faction formed nearly equal
Political influence in the
Government. He said - "by the treaty
of 1763 the French were secured in
their Language and Customs. Which
were again guaranteed by the
treaty of 1794 - that the Imperial
Government whenever it suited its
purpose: had played the

French off against the British Colonies, usually with great skill and effect. which had been productive of the most deplorable results to the Colony and beside this. there were always a supply of Colonial politicians anxious to trade with the French. in this way the French political ascendancy had been inaugurated and maintained, that the Nunneries. Colleges. Churches. Bishops, and Priests were enormously rich in Lands and other property held by the feudal tenure. and that there was not any Salvation for the Country but to be swallowed up by the great Boa Constrictor. the United States and that, if there should be a war between England and the United States that one Canadian in ten would take up arms for England". I merely give this as the opinion of one of the first Members and who may be considered as open of Public Sentiment. and I may add, that annexation is more thought of but less talked about than any other Measure for the

good of the people.

The present Canadian Government are losing their former popularity daily and I think are in a false position. They will make great exertions to neutralise the efforts of the League by proposing remedial measures. The most important public measure now discussed is that relating to reciprocal free trade. Mr La Fontaine, the Attorney General, and Mr Merritt left the 25th inst to attend the Colonial Convention at Halifax referred to in my despatch No 3. I hope to be able to be able to send you on my return to New Brunswick a full account of the Convention. their Movements are very secret but I hope to be able to manage it.

I send you with this a copy of the proceedings of the first Meeting of the League. its Members are very active extending their ramifications throughout the Colonies, and it is supposed they will have three hundred delegates at their next Meeting in February. They are determined to see their end

the present party in Power. to break down and finally crush the French Away. reduce the Enormously Extravagant Expenses of the Government. which are alone sufficient to make any people seek. obtain protection in England or free trade with the United States is be annexed.

The Government of Canada are opposed to the League and pretend to despise them. Universally do I think. they are opposed to a Confederation of the Colonies. divided. Cautious and Cunning about Annexation and still endeavour to obtain protection in England or free trade with the United States thereby anticipating the League, and if they continued, help the Colony.

If the late Speeches in Parliament by Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell and others, are to be taken as an index of the people feeling on protection, or a Sundown of the views of the English Government. the Scheme of protection to any one article of Colonial Produce will not be entertained - and it would

seem to be the established
policy of the Country that free
trade must have fair play
if it should in fact England
at home - and in fair her
Colonial Empire.

In regard to
reciprocal free trade I beg
leave to remark that one of
the Merritts arguments in
favor of the Measure was
the great expense of our Custom
Houses. and that they
could be abolished if the reciprocal
measure was carried. that is not
probable as the Canadian
tariff on foreign manufactures
is much lower than ours - If
Canada should adopt our tariff
our great difficulty would be removed.
and I think you have letters
stating that as condition - I
have never heard it objected
to here. Nor discussed among
the Americans, but I think
it should be well received here
and then Mr Merritts visit would
create discussion in the right
quarter and be attended with
good results.

In reference to the
great and important subject
annexation, which when

consummated will be
considered the great event of
the age, relative to Continental
interests. I hope to know more
worthy of reliance soon, as I am
cognizant of several important
matters on the tapis and each
day adds to the interest and
furnishes material for history. No
one person can decide the
question nor can any one
measure the time required to
decide on the various matters relating
to British rule on this Continent. A
few have always held the views
of Colonial interests - a few hold
them now - and as they are influenced
by the hope of power and its
endearments so will they move
forward or backward. The annexation
may be defered, it cannot be
prevented from being eminently
successful. Sooner I apprehend
than many connected with
Colonial Matters anticipate -

You are probably aware
that the Colonists are strong and
ardent of power of Slavery and
that the position we occupy relative
to that institution - together with
the anticipated opposition from
the South to annexation is
used with great force in the

Colonies by all those who
oppose annexation. and
indeed by many who are strong
annexationists. they fear that
any movement among the
Colonies would be considered
abortive by Southern influence.

If it could be considered
certain that the South would
not oppose annexation or that
their powerful influence could
be counteracted I think I am
justified in saying that the
manifestations in favor of that
measure would immediately
be of a more public and
important nature. It would
certainly be cause of rejoicing
if any local or sectional
interests should throw obstacles
in the final accomplishment
of a measure of national
importance.

I have the
honor to be sir,
Your obt Svt
I D Andrews.

Rec'd 29 Sept. 49.

Montreal
September 21st 1849

Private Sir.

In referring your Despatch No 4 I beg leave to remark that the further I progress with this Colonial matter the stronger are my impressions of its importance, whether I look to it present position or the anticipated result.

No one can see the great St Lawrence, follow it from the Lakes to the ocean, and merely take a superficial view of the magnificent resources of Canada, without being at once conscious of its great importance and Value, as an appendage & the integral part of any Country.

Besides the great, the untold Value of the natural physical qualities of this fine Province - its public Works on a scale commensurate with

To the
Honble
John M Clayton
&c &c &c

its prospective production. they
command the admiration
of everyone who sees them,
and it is not too much to
say that taken as a whole,
they are equal if not superior
to any of the same
character in the Union. a
vessel of three hundred
tons drawing nine feet of
water, carrying four thousand
bushels of flour, can sail
from Chicago to the ocean
by the Canals and the river
St Lawrence without breaking
bulk - There will be at no
very distant period a trade
& traffic on these waters that
will rival the wealth of the
Commerce of London - & London
has rivalled Venice -

Although I am
not prepared at this time to
advocate and advise the
Government to negotiate for a
reciprocal free trade on the
basis proposed by Mr Merritt.
I have no hesitation in saying
that there is a great misapprehension
about this matter in the
United States - and that a free
trade between the two
Countries would be of signal
service to our Manufacturers

and more highly advantageous
to the parties interested.
It must be
apparent to any person
who examines the geographical
position of the British
Provinces and the United States.
that a perfect free trade
between those countries is
not only its natural course
but that it is almost
impossible to enact efficient
barriers where nature has
marked out great leading
highways for commerce. and
the wonder is, that the people
on both countries have
submitted for so many years
to the paralizing influence on
the inland trade, which the
actions of the Custom House
officers on both countries
legitimately exercised. The
jealousy of England. the
strong sympathetic bond
which bound the Colonies to
the Mother Country. and their
abhorrence of republican
institutions. have always
imposed on our Government
the only alternative. Countervailing
measures. and which have
consequently operated as barriers.
to an intercourse of

fabrics or sentiments.

The great revolution in the opinions of the Colonists during a few past years - and their earnest desire to remove all restrictions of a commercial character between them and the United States is certainly worthy of our consideration and a flattering testimony to our liberal commercial policy.

A system of retaliation on both sides is of no service to any party, and it is inimical with the force employed to prevent illegal traffic which already has, and which always will exist as long as Custom Houses are established on either side of the boundary.

The leading objection to Mr. Merritts plan is, that it is only partial in its character in reference to the number of articles named in his bill, and it seems difficult for the Canadian Government to make a more liberal proposal unless they decide to adopt our tariff - which I am quite

sure they are not prepared to do, although strange as it may seem to you, it is talked of by many who influence the Government. Whenever we make a treaty or a Commercial arrangement with these Colonies we should insist on a broad and liberal basis in order to benefit our Manufactures, and prepare the way to reduce and finally abolish our inland Custom Houses.

I think you will find that before the negotiations between the Government of the United States and the Government of England relative to the Imperial Navigation Laws are settled that this Colonial matter will be thrust forward by Great Britain with especial reference to the Navigation of the St Lawrence, and that whatever rights we should be entitled to in common with other Nations by act of Parliament, that Canada will unscrupulously oppose unless we grant them power to receive free trade. Freights to England

are much higher at Quebec and at Montreal than in New York. and flour is actually sent from this city by rail road & steam boat to Lake Champlain, to be forwarded by Erie Canal for shipment to Britain from New York City. If the free navigation of the St Lawrence from its mouth to Montreal is of any value to foreign nations it is certainly a matter of great interest to the Canadians if it will enable them to compete with New York in low freights in disposing of their surplus productions in Europe, their only market — New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will also press their claims for a participation in our sea coasting trade - and Canada will gladly avail herself of any rights they may acquire -

You are aware that the British Colonial tonnage had interfered with our foreign trade more than the ships of any other nation, and that there is a yearly increase of British tonnage inwards and

outwards in the United States. Particularly in the great Southern Ports.

I commenced this despatch by stating to the importance that this Colonial question assumed the further its merits were examined and brought forward - and it certainly appeared singular, considering the various interests at stake that the Government have not always, since 1783, had a public agent here to collect Statistical information and keep the Government fully advised on all subjects bearing on their Commercial and Political relations with England and the United States.

I occupy comparatively new ground and therefore find great difficulty in procuring such information as I require to complete my report. Believing that the question of reciprocal free trade with the Colonies will be thoroughly discussed in Congress, perhaps take a wide range, be mixed up with the Navigation Laws - and it may be, with other matters not so relevant to the points at issue, and

and at the subject I must be
enlarge on my hands my
report will of necessity be
much more voluminous
and full than I had expected
when I received my instructions.

In order to obviate
the difficulty I find here and
in other Colonial Ports in getting
correct and comprehensive
returns and to prepare a
report that will meet your
approbation and be of value
to the Government I have
found it necessary to employ
two Clerks for a short time, and
shall not fail to keep in mind
your admonitions about Economy.

You will remember
that Mr Merritt laid great
stress on the value of the
Welland Canal to American
Lake Commerce and the
States bordering on the Lakes - that
the produce of the great West
should have a passage to
the ocean by the river St
Lawrence - I could not
find the necessary information
here to advise the Government
on that matter, I therefore went
to Buffalo, & also to Rochester

I have been since I last addressed you. I have prepared the necessary Memorandums and one of my Clerks is engaged on some Accounts in the State Commissariat and I may find it necessary to draw on the Department for one or two hundred dollars which please pay.

The position of a Clause Commercial in the Convention between the Colonies and the United States is now engaging the attention of the people of the United States as well as the Colonies. Which clearly indicates its general importance.

It will be necessary for the Government to understand that there are two parties to the Measure here, as well as with us. The Canadian Government backed by a large party are strong in its favor, believing it will advance the best interests of the Colony and consolidate their Power. They are opposed by a few ~~Annexationists~~ Protectionists,

by a very few who are so foolish as to believe in more protection in the home markets of England - and also by a large and influential party who fear it will retard annexation - My present impression are that a reciprocal measure on a liberal basis would not retard annexation as many believe - for that question is in a most healthy State and is gaining converts daily - Besides, a reciprocal free trade would strengthen the bonds between the Canadians and the people of the Union which it is absolutely necessary should be done that all prejudices should be removed - and whilst I am happy to say are fallaing away much faster than they were created -

A reciprocal free trade would greatly curtail the income of the Canadian Government in imposts, which is now swallowed up by Government officials at a most extravagant rate - in order therefore to sustain their offices and the

cumbersome ~~Colonial Commercial~~ Colonial
policy a direct tax to
provide for the deficit in
the revenue would be
required, which the people
of the Colonies are not
prepared to pay and which
they would not entertain
for a moment.

I have the honor
to be
Your obt Servt
Ed Andros.

Rec'd 8th Oct.

Email

New York 6th Octo: 1849

Sir

Under cover we beg to hand you drafts of J. D. Andrews Esq U. S. Consul dated Montreal 2nd inst for Two hundred Dollars, duly endorsed in our favor and we shall feel obliged if you will hand us a draft on this city for the amount.

We remain,
Sir,
Your obedient Servants
Barclay & Livingston

To
Hon'ble John M Clayton
Secretary of State
Washington



FREE

Hon.
John M. Clayton
Secretary of State
Washington

Washington, 8th October, 1849.

I hereby authorize a further advance of Two hundred dollars, out of the fund for contingent expenses of Foreign Intercourse, to be made by William C. Zantzinger, Agent, &c., to Israel De Wolf Andrews, Special Agent to the British North American Colonies, on account of his compensation and expenses.

Z. Taylor

Washington, 10th October, 1849.

I hereby authorize a further advance of Four hundred dollars, out of the fund for contingent expenses of Foreign Intercourse, to be made by William C. Zantzinger, Agent, &c., to Israel De Wolf Andrews, Special Agent to the British North American Colonies, on account of his compensation and expenses.

Z. Taylor

Approved
J. M. Clayton

Washington, 10th October, 1849.

Received from William C. Zantzinger, Agent, Four hundred dollars, a further advance on account of my compensation as Special Agent to the British North American Colonies, - to be accounted for.

I D Andrews.

Rec.d 11th Oct.

pmail

New York 10th October 1849

Wm C. Lantzinger Esq
Department of State
Washington City. D. C.

Sir,

Your favor of 8th inst. with draft on Bank of America $6207 Two hundred dollars is duly rec.d and we beg to return you our thanks for the same.

We remain,

Sir,

Your friends Servants

Barclay & Livingston.



Wm C. Zantzinger Esq.
Department of State
Washington City
D. C.

New York Nov 3 1849.

100 Dollars.

At sight pay to Draper or
order One Hundred Dollars Value
received from

Your Obt Svt
S D Andrews

Hon'ble
John M Clayton.
Secy of State
Washington

G. Dufour

Private Montreal Oct 20 1849

Dear Sir.

I have not much to say since I telegraphed to You. There is a lull of the political storm just now. the Tories, who took the lead in publishing the Manifesto, are in a panic state, mailing for the first gun from England and for the action of the Colonial Government. When I saw You in Washington I told You that the address or Manifesto would be signed by two or three hundred of the leading men in this city. it now contains the signatures of nearly one thousand the first three hundred, of the most wealthy and influential people of this place, and the remainder are well known &

being very respectable people -
so far as we have heard the
address has been well received
throughout the Country and it
will unquestionably meet a favorable
impression - Meetings will soon
be held in the various Counties
of Lower Canada to respond to it.

Upper Canada -
contains a large number of half
pay officers and many native born
English, it has therefore always been
considered the most loyally disposed
province - even there, the address
has been well received and
acknowledged to be a temperate
well written document -

The press of Upper Canada
but the Provincial press must
can be taken as the organ of
public sentiment - The Patronage of
this Government has again and

again but unsuccessfully applied to subsidise it - and it is now the most corrupt press on this continent - Should peace still soon be restored to advocate annexation and then the public sentiment will be more clearly known - altho the people are comparatively quiet now - they will soon speak out in a manner that will surprise the world - Every obstacle will be thrown in the way by the Colonial Government and in some instances perhaps successfully, by its immense patronage which annually amounts to near four million of dollars. You will quickly apprehend how easily public opinion, in a small Colony, can be turned this way or that way to suit the pleasure of the Government. I am led to believe

that Lord Elgin is much alarmed at the recent movements - and take he may be - for I am well convinced it has its origin in a deep feeling in the public mind.

You will remember I told You that Bulwer would arrive in this Country with Special instructions and enlarged powers, to try and obtain from our Government enlarged Commercial privileges for these Colonies. The British Government will move with their well known Wisdom and Power, and expect all their diplomatic skill to extend the same to them of these Colonies. The state of feeling in these Colonies - the prayer and representations of the Colonial Governments will

force this matter on their
immediate notice, and no
one, who knows anything of
this history will for a moment doubt
but that they will meet this
great question with their
accustomed energy - I cannot
press this matter too strongly
on the attention of our
Government - One, indeed the
first Point, will be reciprocal
free trade - if you refuse to
negotiate, and defer the question
for Legislative action no doubt
will be left untried to force
it through Congress - Knowing
the public sentiment here - and
also the private policy of those
who are moving the wheels of
the annexation movement -

Realizing the fact a most
important of this question
& affecting our National interests
and the necessity that so urgently
exists that Congress should have
a correct knowledge of the
question I have, with your
leave, conceived it proper to
make a public report on the
Commercial aspect of the
question for the use of the Secretary
of the Treasury - and then to
make to you a private
political and Commercial
report for the use of the Department
of State - The feeling in favor
of annexation is making most
rapid strides in Lower Canada
and I firmly believe it is beyond
the power of England to check
it - and, I am still convinced

that it had many more
supporters in upper Canada than
is generally supposed.

If Lord Elgin remains
here as Governor General it will
do much to advance annexation.

The seat of Government is to
be removed to Toronto. With a
view of checking the annexation
feeling in upper Canada,
besides Lord Elgin swore he would
not come to Montreal again he
had so severely handled by the
citizens. I reported to the Government
in 1848 and in June 1849 that these
Colonies were on the point of great
change. that they must have free
trade with the United States or be
annexed. every day is proving
the truth of my statements.

They are in a bad
way here, both socially and

politically - and if they continue in in their present state they must descend to political and social anarchy. a war of some kind would be a blessing to the country - The wounds inflicted by the sword are "clean sharp wounds," they bleed but heal again - but what is to be done with these festering sores, which corrupt functionaries will not try to heal and of which the people seem ignorant - a gangrene destroying the active life of the political soul -

The Movements of our Government will be narrowly watched by the Colonial Governments and the Colonial People -

I have had several private interviews with the Leaders of the Annexation Movement and they beg of

me to confer you to instruct the negotiation and finally sign the terms offered by Great Britain.

They say, which is partially true, that the advantage would be on the side of the Colonies - and that the basis proposed by Mr Merritt is too contracted -

Assuring that you fully understand the matter I feel that it is wholly unnecessary for me to enlarge on it at this time -

Many persons believe that the British Government by its power - and the Provincial Government by its Power and Patronage will use great exertions to obstruct the proceedings of the Commissioners

and that in the end there
will be civil war—

If these Colonists had
more spirit in their character.
if their political vision were
more enlarged. and if they
were, to a degree only, politically
equal to the American people
or the English people— and if
their public men were more
incorruptible— then we could
tolerate, we could forgive a
passable estimate of the
result— But as it is, we see
and hear only of a wave of
Land to day and another wave
tomorrow— parties bitterly opposing,
without any principle at
stake— and Colonies divided and
subdivided into fragments

and sections the most
indignificant and worthless—
The annexation movement
~~State~~ stands still— and is going
ahead— If the new papers state
to the Contrary You must not
give them Your Confidence—
Parties and Men who have
always been afloat are
gradually Coalescing— influenced
by the Common dangers and
general distress—
A private letter in
private matters goes with this—
I shall write You
again before I leave— I have
not more time to copy this—
I have the honor
to be
Yours Most
Truly
John M. Clayton
The President.

Rec'd 4 Dec. '49.

W. Monroe.

St John New Brunswick
November 29 1849

Monroe
Esq Sir

I arrived here from Canada a few days since and am busily engaged in preparing my reports and attending to other business connected with my office.

I shall not be able to depart for some days to furnish my reports for consideration before January, as I remained in Canada nearly six weeks longer than I intended, in daily expectation of receiving my Sequestrated - which I regret to say did not come to hand - its non reception, not only thwarted me in time allotted and needed for public matters but has seriously hampered my movements to the Government.

The day before I left Montreal I dined with Mr Hincks, the Inspector General of Canada, who had quite recently returned from England where he was dispatched by Lord Elgin

immediately after the
Parliament stood had learned
to make the necessary
explanations to the Government
of Great Britain. Mr Hinds
is a person of great activity
and energy, a shrewd
successful politician—
but he cannot be considered
as a great statesman. He
waited in England a month
to have a conference with
Mr Balmer the agent
appointed & commanded by
the United States Government.
Mr Hinds, until
within a year or so, had
been in pursuit of annexations
he is not of course abroad
but, as he holds a most
important office under
Government, and is in
receipt of five thousand
dollars per annum. He
did not attempt to disguise
his concern in the present
movement, and to say
that there were only two
questions for the Colonies to
decide. To remain a
dependency of the British
Crown or to be incorporated
into the American Union.
He stated, it was idle to

talk about a federal or a Legislative Union of the Provinces. for reasons which we have in full - which I shall not repeat as they are no doubt obvious to you - Two Kinds view on a Union of the Colonies may be taken of the views of the politicians and people of Canada.

I conceive it proper to urge this fact on your notice. and also to state that the Lower Colonies will follow the lead of Canada. which is the great reason why there is not more excitement here and in Nova Scotia. the politicians and people are watching every movement in Canada with interest. Convinced that their destinies are intimately interwoven, and that the five hundred thousand people scattered throughout the Lower Colonies will be controlled for better or for worse by the action of the one and a half Millions of Canadians.

You will therefore understand and appreciate my advice to

frequently offered to the Department of State that all legislation in the United States with reference to the British American Colonies must of necessity and as a measure of sound policy be comprehensive in its nature to include all the Colonies and be conducted with a view to future rather than present results.

I left Montreal and proceeded direct to Toronto, the recently styled city of the future seat of Government, to pay my respects to Lord Elgin before I left the Province, and to say to him that I should have called before but had deferred it from week to week with the expectation of receiving my Exequatur. He had however left Toronto for Drummondville to which place I followed him. And there received and honored with an interview of nearly four hours duration. His Lordship entered more fully than I

Expected he would do into
all the various matters
connected with and having
a bearing on the Conditions
of the Colonies reciprocal
free trade - the United States
England.

He candidly admitted
his great anxiety about the
present Movement and asked
my opinion of its basis -
strength & results which I
readily & to best could.

He alluded again
to this subject and I assured
him, that the Government of
the United States would
take a Course consistent
with its dignity. That although
the Government and people
could not but view the
question as one of great
importance it could not
be expected they would view
it with indifference. That
the Government of the United
States had always taken a
high stand regarding these
Colonies. and that I could
confidently refer him to the
history of half a century as
their points of a guide for
his future conduct — that
he were very desirous, therefore

that the Colonial Governments should move with great caution, not precipitate matters and thereby avoid trouble - That he could understand our position - and that notwithstanding our best intentions -, and our determination - he could easily realize the difficulty of maintaining a strict Neutrality and restraining our people whilst measures were pursued by Negotiations by the Governments only the Commissioners - And did I hesitate to inform his Lordship, as a proof of my sincerity and Candour that I had taken the liberty to give the heads of the Commissions Mr. Merry is instructed the same advice.

I inferred from what his Lordship said that, in his opinion, the Government of the United States had not manifested its usual liberality in refusing him to see the Secretary after made by Canada.

I stated in reply, that the Government of the United States, since 1794

to 1830 pressed the on the Government of Great Britain the Misdom and Necessity of adopting a liberal Commercial Policy with the Colonies. that that Power had always refused to treat, except on terms not admissable. and that even the present Arrangement is supposed to be deemed to Visit had also that could be Known from Great Britain after a Negotiation of a Quarter of a century.

I left Dunnmerville the following Morning and came East as rapidly as possible. I shall remain here a few days then go to Halifax and Prince Edward Island. My Communications will be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury in a few days. My Report to You on Politics and general matters will be forwarded soon after I return from Prince Edward Island.

I have the honor to be Your obt Servt

Hon. John M. Clayton &c &c &c

I. D. Andrew.

Washington, 27th November, 1849.

I hereby authorize a further advance of One hundred dollars, out of the fund for contingent expenses of Foreign Intercourse, to be made by William C. Zantzinger, Agent, &c., to Israel De Wolf Andrews, Special Agent to the British North American Colonies, on account of his compensation and expenses.

Z. Taylor

(Private)

114

Newyork

Nov 28. 1849

Dear Sir

Please remit, -

Yours Respy

S. Draper

Upon proper Receipt

Draw - -

Remitted 30th Nov: 1849.

115

NY. Dec 7. 1849

Sir

Please pay the

$100—

Jno Adams

J Bayer

Rec'd 28 Dec. 49.

Halifax. Nova Scotia
December 6. 1849.

Number
Seven

Sir.

My Last despatch No 6. dated at St John. November 26th You have I cahably received. I found it necessary to come here again to gather additional Materials for my reports and further insight into General and local matters.

The Chief topic of Conversation in this "Atlantic Citadel" is the same as throughout the British American Colonies. On their comparatively depressed Condition. and the necessity and probability of great political change.

In discussing the interesting questions which now agitate the Colonial Mind it would not perhaps be prudent to be influenced too much by local Causes. Neither would it be altogether safe to neglect to Notice the tone of public

To the Hon.
John M Clayton
&c &c &c

sentiment in a place of so
much importance, so well
known as Halifax. which,
notwithstanding its beautiful
and unrivalled harbour is of
more consequence as a
Military than a trading
post. a place on which
England has expended many
millions to fortify and make
the Gibraltar of America, and
is now one of the Chief seats of
her Military and Naval
power on this Continent.

Although the invaluable
fishing grounds, which lie
contiguous to the British American
Colonies, are held to be
common property for all the
Colonies. the people of Eastern
Nova Scotia have cultivated that
valuable field of national wealth
to a much greater extent than
either Canada or New Brunswick,
they therefore manifest greater
interest in any arrangement
which will extend to
secure a participation in
those privileges —

It is important that
the Government should understand

the real sentiments of the people and the Colonial Government on this matter.

Nova Scotia has for many years been the scene of violent political agitations and is now about equally divided between two political parties. almost any leading question therefore assumes a political aspect.

It is understood by those who are in the secrets of the Government, that the party in power - who are usually known as the Radical party. fearing the influence of their opponents did not publicly commit themselves to a surrender of the fisheries when Lord Elgin Sydney Mc Merritt and Mr Lafontaine to Halifax to confer with the Governments of all the Lower Colonies. but seemed willing and even desirous to remain passive and throw the responsibility on the Imperial and Canadian Government.

I had a few days since a lengthy private conversation with the Honorable Mr Howe, the Provincial Secretary

and Member of the Provincial
Parliament from this City, and
whose many Years has been
the most prominent Mind
in this Colony. On the various
topics which now agitate the
Colonial Mind. He entered
very fully into the Merits of
the fishery question as having
a most important bearing on
the pending negotiations and
confidentially assured me that
neither the Government, nor the
People of Nova Scotia would
consent to a surrender of their
valuable fishing grounds to
the Americans unless the
American Government abolished
their fishing bounties and
admitted the produce of
their fisheries into the Ports of
the United States free of duty.
He also said, "if the Imperial
Government to serve her own
purpose and the interests of
Canada gave up the fisheries
to the American in violation of
her acknowledged Power and
assumed right without the
stipulations above named it
would cause great dissatisfaction
throughout the Lower Colonies

and lead to important results, perhaps to an open rupture with the Empire! In Concurring with other leading Men in this City - in electing several respectable Merchants, the Views of the Provincial Secretary were fully sustained and in many instances much stronger and more determined Language used and used to support this opinion.

The Party in Power, although desirous to extend their Commercial relations with the United States. are not disposed to assume any responsibility that will in the least endanger their hold of office, without being sustained by the people, or by their representatives. Sir John Harvey, the Governor of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. has therefore summoned the House of Assembly to meet at Halifax "on Urgent business" which is a Month earlier than their usual time of assembling.

It is supposed that all the Provincial Legislatures will meet in January instead

of February to take into serious consideration the pressing nature of their condition, more particularly with especial reference to their commercial intercourse with the United States.

Until within a short period, the Legislatures of these British American Colonies were considered the correct organ of the Colonial Sentiment, and were the only direct Channel of Communication with the British Government. That Power however, which gradually increased to Sovereign petty and Corrupt Oligarchies. assuming, & it is called in strength the Control of the Government. swallowing up the Revenue, and not only obstructing all Upward but all change of any kind unless for their good. and in many instances degrading the political rights of the people, is now prostate.

In the progress of Events within the last eight or ten Years the Legislative Power, the Provincial ~~Parliaments~~ Assemblies have gradually grown into a permanent position and have

consequently forced from the British Government Concession after Concession, until they Wholly Control the Provincial Executives and are now Considered in Britain the only Politic Agent, the only Responsible Provincial Power—

As the discussions and deliberations of the Provincial Houses of Assemblies, in the British American Colonies, the ensuing Sessions Will no doubt occupy a prominent place in the history of this Section of the American Continent. and Will be deemed Hard Heads Weighs with the Imperial Government and the British Embassy at Washington. and, Probably develope some new and interesting political features, I have conceived it of great importance that the Department of State should be kept informed of all their proceedings a full account of Which, I shall Make it my duty to Lay before You—

You Will probably

unbounded I advised you, when the annexation address was first issued at Montreal that no further movements would be headed by the leaders of that Great Measure until sufficient time had elapsed to hear from England and to ascertain how far they were sustained by this Country even at home and abroad.

The remarks in the "Times" and other leading Journals in England have advanced the cause in a great degree in Canada, and throughout the United Colonies. and the favourable response from the Canadians themselves have been of a most public Manner, and in temperate but significant language.

Meetings are now in progress to move forward in the annexation cause in a more decided and organized Manner. Meetings have been held in various parts of Canada to form local annexation Societies, and Money literally subscribed to print and Circulate these Papers and other printed documents to

educate and influence the
Minds of the Canadians in
favor of keeping the
Connection with England.

The gentlemen engaged
in this work in Montreal and it
Vicinity are beyond all doubt
worthy the place they occupy in
Leaders, and their ardent and
patriotic Labours inspire their
associates with confidence and
zeal. and ever Commands
the respect of their opponents. Some
of them are Wealthy and
distinguished for their intimate
acquaintance with both political
and Commercial affairs; others
noted for their high attainments
in the Liberal Professional Relations
of Society. I merely allude to
the Character of the Leaders to
prove beyond that their position
and attainments Constitute a
basis upon which the present
Spirit of inquiry and the
present action of the Associations
may safely commence their
operations.

A Meeting was
recently held in one of the
Eastern Townships, and an
address signed by nearly

mutual hundred pistoles
was presented to Mr Galt, the
member of Parliament from
that district, son of Mr Galt
the author of "Lawrie Todd" and
one of the most talented and
influential Men I met in
Canada. to define his position
on the Annexation question.

Mr Galt replied in a long
letter from which I make the
following extracts.

"The complete revolution in our
"system of Government, old Commercial
"relations, and new ~~departure~~ position
"of a Nation, to be effected by
"Separation from Great Britain and
"Annexation to the United States,
"needed this question one which
"ought to be approached with
"minds free from party bias, and
"unprejudiced by the excitement of
"party feeling which has for some
"time agitated this Province."

+ + + +

"her resources remain undeveloped.
"I ascribe this to her Colonial position.
"Nothing here is final. our Constitution
"is not our own, but the gift of the
"parent State. and no Modification
"of it can take place without
"Imperial Sanction. our Commerce
"is governed by those in whose Councils
"we have no part; our most delicate
"acts are subject to revision and
"disallowance without our consent.
"our legal decisions are open to
"appeal in England; the head of
"our government is chosen from
"Men unacquainted with our
"position, our administration have
"to look not solely to the interests of
"Canada, but also the views of the
"Imperial Government.

"Science, literature and the fine
"arts, shun our Country as affording
"no adequate scope for their efforts;
"debarred from sharing in the
"triumphs of skill, in dignity and
"value of the Empire. the Canadian
"Colonists feel that they have no
"National glory to promote, no
"National pride to indulge".

"The permanent interests of Canada,
"its present State, and its future
"prospects, all point to the adoption

„ of annexation; and unless it be
„ the case contrary to my belief,
„ that the Govt possess all the
„ means of development & capital
„ that are essential for prosperity,
„ we may expect to see the Country
„ languish, and latent discontent
„ when on the eve of breaking out
„ until our independence be
„ acknowledged. A Union with
„ the United States will give Canada
„ a place among Nations - the
„ accumulated Wisdom of their
„ Legislature will become our
„ own, we shall share in their
„ unparalleled prosperity, we shall
„ reap the fruits of that political
„ skill which has thus far shielded
„ their institutions from harm, and
„ interests will be watched over, and
„ we in duty protected and
„ encouraged by their Wise
„ Commercial Policy. and although
„ no longer dependent on Great
„ Britain, we shall feel that
„ we have secured her love
„ in increasing that harmony
„ between the two Empires which
„ is now constantly in peril from
„ conflicting interests.

A Meeting was quite recently held in Montreal to organize an Annexation Society - which was attended by three hundred respectable and influential citizens. The principal Speakers were the Honble Mr Jones, Member of the Legislative Council, Messrs Holmes, DeWitt and Egan, Members of the Provincial Parliament. Messrs Rose and Johnston, Queens Counsel, Messrs Redpath, Taylor, Molson, Mackay, Dorion and Laberge all Men of talent and first standing in the Montreal Community. I beg leave to submit the following Extracts.

"Honble Mr Jones. said he was
"prepared to take his share of
"the responsibility and abide the
"consequences. Canada is in a state
"of disorganization and the Laws
"were not respected. Prosperity could
"only be brought about by a state
"of things similar to their
"Neighbours. It was a progressive
"Opinion at the present day, that
"Republican institutions were the
"only ones to promote the prosperity
"of the human race. Annexation
"is the only remedy for the evils
"which distract this Colony.

The following resolution was passed at the Meeting unanimously

"That our State of Colonial dependence
"can only be prolonged at the
"sacrifice of our most valuable
"interests, and that this Meeting
"considering the social, commercial
"and political difficulties of
"Canada, and feeling the
"weight of the evil that oppresses
"the Society, believes that the only
"attainable Measure Capable
"of permanently improving our
"condition, consists in a
"peaceable Separation from Great
"Britain, and the Annexation of
"Canada to the United States".

It is not necessary for me to extend this dispatch as I think I have already furnished enough to convince You that the question of Annexation is gradually assuming an interesting and tangible aspect in this Colony. The address has only been before the Colonists and the World for the brief space of forty days. Yet the reasons to justify the leaders, in their opinion, to move forward with increased energy and activity — They first

that there is more sympathy between them and the people than has generally been supposed. and as I advised you two months since, that that the question of Annexation has more thought of and less talked about than any other subject. as Measures of Colonial interest. that the cause demands activity, sacrifices, and great determination - and that in any reasonable Measures proposed they will be sustained by the great body of the people -

I have the honor
to be
Your Obt Servant
I D Andrews

Extract.

(Confidential.)

Department of State,
Washington, July 20th. 1850.

His Excellency,
Millard Fillmore,
President of the United States.

My dear Sir:

Enclosed I send you the account of I. D. Andrews, who was appointed on the 6th. day of July 1849, by the late President of the United States, Secret Agent, to collect valuable information in regard to the British North American Possessions. He has made a report, in obedience to his instructions which, is this day deposited in the Department of State. I think it may be of great service to the Government, though there is much of unnecessary matter embraced in it. I think that it may be read with interest and advantage. But the existence of such an agency should not be made

known to the British Government.
Mr. Andrews presents, as you will see, an account amounting to $5.268.76 cts. It is proper to mention here that he was appointed at the instance of the Treasury Department. The late President paid him, out of the contingent fund for Foreign intercourse, the sum of $1,300- which is all that I would recommend to be paid out of that fund, commonly called the secret service fund. I do not approve of paying him any further sum of money out of that fund. If you will call for his instructions issued from the Treasury Department and the sum of money he has received from it, you and the incoming Secretary of the Treasury will be better able to judge how much (if any thing) more he should be paid for the service he has rendered. In my instructions to him he was distinctly informed, that it was believed, that, with proper diligence, the duties, thereby imposed upon him, would not require, at the outside, more than four months for their

accomplishment." He has charged in his account for more than twelve months, besides his travelling expenses and M. H. Perley's bill of $1,304— and his own expenses in Washington of $230.— I cannot consent, that, upon my recommendation, he should be paid another dollar out of the fund for the contingent expenses of Foreign intercourse. If you think any thing more is due to him, after inquiring what has been paid to him by the Treasury Department and what instructions he received from it and the services he has rendered it, I, of course can make no possible objection. But if he receives any thing further it ought to be paid by the Treasury Department and not by the Department of State. * * * * * * *

I am, my dear Sir,

Very sincerely & truly yours.

(Signed) John M. Clayton.

Copy of the account rendered by Mr. Andrews.

The United States Government
To P. D. Andrews, Dr.

For services as Special Agent to report on the British American Colonies, from July 6 1849 to July 4. 1850. 368 days @ $8.		2,944.—
For travelling expenses per Memo. annexed, —		796.76
For H. H. Perley's bill, annexed,		1,304.—
For expenses in Washington from March 16 to July 4, 115 days, $2.		230.—
		5,268.76
1849. By		
July 7. " amount advanced,	600.—	
Oct. 8. " do. do.	200.—	
10. " do. do.	400.—	
Nov: 27. " do. do.	100.—	1,300.—
		$ 3,968.76

A subsequent account was submitted

submitted by Mr. Andrews
on the 25th February, - and
withdrawn by him on the 27th
of the same month.

The amount paid to Mr. Andrews by the Treasury Department, (alluded to in Mr. Clayton's letter to President Fillmore,) was $3,004.75/100; including expenses incurred and assistance paid.

file

Papers relating
to Mr Andrews
Agency.

Extract from the instructions of Israel De Wolf Andrews, Esqre., Special Agent to the Canadas, and British North American Colonies, dated 6th July, 1849.

"It is believed that, with "proper diligence, the duties hereby "imposed upon you, will not "require, at the outside, more "than four months for their ac= "complishment; and your familiarity "with the Colonies you are to visit, "will enable you to select, with "judgment, the best routes of "travel, as well as the most "advantageous methods of exe= "cuting your duties. Your "compensation will be at the "rate of eight dollars a day, "from the time of your departure "until your return to Washington; "and you will be allowed your "travelling and other expenses

during

"during your absence, - for which,
"you will be careful to take
"vouchers in all cases where they
"can be obtained.

"The sum of £600 is advanced
"to you on account."

Copy

New Castle Del Augt. 16, 1850

My dear Sir,

I have just heard that Wm. Andrews late Agent of the Department of State & Treasury is denied a sum which you think due him. You are so well acquainted with his services & their value that I should not hesitate to recommend to the President to pay whatever you think due him. He has accounts as you know both at the Treasury & the State Department & both should be considered and a fair & full compensation allowed him from one of the two. I thought the Treasury would pay him. If not, do see that justice is done him. Mr. Fillmore will I am sure pay him what is justly due him. State his a/c truly & present it to the President; or to Mr. Webster. Both will do him justice.

I never knew what was paid him in the Treasury Department. He was an admirable agent gave much and reliable information & I should greive if he suffered injustice from any design or any neglect of mine.

I am dear Sir,

Sincerely & truly your friend.
J. M. Clayton -

George P. Fisher Esq
Washington -

Rec'd 25 Feb'y 51.

The enclosed a/c - dated August 27th 1850. was returned to Mr. Andrews, 27th Feby. 1851. $1300 + upwards additional

Washington

February 22 1851

Sir.

I beg leave to submit for your consideration the enclosed statement -

I have the honor

to be

Your obt Svt

I. D. Andrews.

Hon'ble

Daniel Webster

&c &c &c

Washington.

No 21 Asher Hackluit
&c —

Jail Stg animals expd
the year 1852 & Hackluit No

The P.O. bills ~~relating~~
for postage on letters
relating to the public
business ~~has~~ on which
you was employed in
stating
a fair charge — & if supported
by vouchers or even an
affidavit would I think
be allowed by the Auditor.
but it will be difficult
to make him see as I
do not the necessity of
such a quantity of Hackluit

Copy

Private National July 1st 1851

Dear Fisher,

I hand you a statement relating to my matters with the State Department, hastily written, which I will thank you to return to me and be considered confidential.

It is perhaps due to Mr. Clayton to state that he did not fully understand all the points of the case he was so much engaged before he left the Department. I will thank him to read the memorandum.

I do not wish you to take any responsibility about the matter and have only to ask that Mr. Clayton will request the President to have the accounts adjusted agreeably to my instructions and let the accounting officer of the Department decide.

It is proper to state that my instructions were written with the supposition I would receive my Exequatur in August instead of December.

Yours truly

L. D. Andrews

P. S.

Mr. Clayton if he pleases can give the President the choice of paying me the sum you found due $1343 – or having it referred to the Agent of the Department. The latter would relieve him from responsibility

Washington July 9 1851

Sir.

I would respectfully call your attention to the accompanying account which I present for your consideration and to a memorandum explaining my former Confidential relations with the State Department.

I have the honor to be Your obt Servt

I D Andrews.

Hon'ble Daniel Webster Secretary of State Washington.

Mr. Andrieu's account.

July 9th 1857

Private.

Washington July 9 1851.

Sir.

Referring to my Conversation with you a few days since upon the subject of the Colonial trade, and in view of my former Confidential relations with your department in respect to Colonial matters, I have conceived it to be my duty, at this period, to bring the subject before the government in a more formal manner.

I do not deem it necessary here to enlarge upon the extent of this trade or its important relations with our own interests, my views having been very fully presented in a Report which I had the honor to make to the Secretary of the Treasury upon the Commerce of the British North American Colonies, and to a full report now on file in Your Department.

I desire simply to call your attention to the interest

The Honble
Daniel Webster
&c &c &c
Washington

which is felt in the Provinces at this time as to the arrangements which shall be made respecting the trade between the two Countries, and to the important political consequences which depend upon a judicious arrangement of their Commercial relations.

It must be remembered that since 1840, the changes in the policy of the British Government have caused a complete revolution in Colonial trade. In 1843, the discriminating duties in favor of British Manufactures were abolished, and American goods are now admitted into all the North American Colonies on the same terms as British goods.

In 1846, the protection to Colonial Wheat was totally withdrawn, and the duty on Baltic and Canadian timber equalized. These acts have changed the current of the Colonial trade from Great Britain to this Country. It has now become a question of absorbing interest in all the North American Colonies, how this trade can be

increased and its restrictions removed.

Soon after the imperial act of 1846, which had such a disastrous influence on Colonial trade, delegates were sent from Canada to this Country to arrange the terms of a reciprocal trade.

The Scheme of reciprocal free trade in certain articles has very ably explained by the Administration, and has strongly supported by several leading whigs in Congress.

Mr Joseph Grinnell introduced a bill for reciprocal trade, which passed the House of Representatives, and as the undersigned was informed by Mr Senator Dix, would have passed the Senate if other matters had not interfered.

The measure received but little opposition in the Senate, although it did not pass on account of the pressure of other matters.

The Colonists have continued to urge the subject of reciprocity upon Congress and the Government with great earnestness. For the last four Sessions of Congress

delegates have been here from all the Colonies, with the approval and support of the British Ministry, with a view of obtaining from Congress the abolition of the restrictions on trade with this Country. The Colonists have not thus far been treated with the consideration which the subject they commanded & our notice, demanded & which sound policy would have dictated

It is proper to remark that reciprocal measures have not been urged by the Colonists alone. They are advocated by all the Commercial men in the Districts in this Country which border on the Provinces & by the merchants of all our Northern Cities, and with a view to the fact that the Colonists would be the largest consumers of American Manufactures our most intelligent Manufacturers consider reciprocity next to a protective tariff the most important measure that [redacted] Government can adopt for their interests.

The first bill which passed the House of Representatives had for a reciprocal interchange of

natural products with Canada alone
Since that time, the question has
been considered by all the Colonies,
and it is the opinion of the
undersigned that an arrangement can
be made by which the Navigation of
the St John & St Lawrence rivers can
be secured to our citizens, that the
free right to the Colonial fisheries
which has been for so many years
the subject of negotiation and
the abolition of the Export duty on
American Lumber cut on the head
waters of the St John river on Lands
owned by Maine and Massachusetts
may be obtained. This last is a
very important consideration, and
should receive the immediate
notice of the Government. By
obtaining the rights to the fisheries
we should secure immense
advantages to our citizens, and avoid a source of
annoying controversy.

The undersigned was
informed by Mr Buchanan in 1848,
that he would make a treaty
establishing reciprocity if the British
Ministry would make him the above
concessions.

The trade with the United States being now essential to the prosperity of the Colonists; the question of reciprocity has become one of paramount and absorbing interest to them

Is the question much agitated by the two great political parties. There is favor and there opposed to annexation.

The annexationists desire reciprocity as they conceive that a refusal on the part of this government to grant this measure will increase the excitement and discontent of the Colonists and hasten the consummation of their desires. As free trade in their natural products with the United States is essential to the very existence of the Colonies. they must secure it either by immediate annexation or reciprocity.

The establishment of reciprocity would instantly allay all agitation - it would defer the question of annexation to a more distant day, while it would no less certainly ensure the ultimate

accomplishment of this great measure, not by violent and dangerous disruption, but by uniting link by link the chains which bind the Colonies to the Mother Country: and by establishing that Community of sympathies and interests between the two countries which would make an amputation an inevitable political necessity.

It is for the purpose of earnestly calling the attention of the government to the effect which such Incorporation would have upon agitation in Canada, an agitation which if extended at this time must be a source of infinite difficulty to our own government that this despatch is written.

The views which the undersigned presents are not mere speculative opinions. The former connection which he has had with the Department of State has made it necessary for him to establish intimate relations with many of the most intelligent and influential of the Colonists. Information

quite recently Communicated to him from these high Sources, as to the serious aspect which the question of Reciprocity and Annexation have assumed in all the North American Colonies has induced him now to submit the above Considerations to the Government.

I have the Honor
to be
Your Obedient Servant
J. D. Andrews.

J. D. Andrews
Esq. M.P.
Colonial Secretary
Kingston Upper Canada
Sir Lewis Bagot
Bart. M.P.
Chesterfield.

Memorandum
Confidential.

I was appointed Consul in 1843 and retained my office until November 1848 although strong attempts were made to remove me.

I came to Washington in May 1849, to settle some private matters, without any political influence except what I had made in the State Department by my official conduct, with no office seeking papers of any kind whatever and was not an applicant for any office in the gift of the Government.

I had nearly settled my small matters, and was on the point of leaving when Mr Gonneau, at that time one of the officers of the State Department, called at my hotel and said that Mr Clayton wished to see me.

I called the next morning and this was the first time I had ever spoken to Mr Clayton. he asked me many leading questions about the British North American Colonies, and made particular inquiries about the burning of the Parliament House in Montreal which had then quite recently taken place, and when I left him he offered to appoint me as Consul at New Brunswick which I declined.

He then asked if I had any papers
papers on file, meaning papers
recommending me to office, I said none
whatever. He then requested me not to
leave the city without seeing him.
Mr Clayton sent for
me in a day or two again, to go to
the State Department where I found
President Taylor & Mr Clayton with
whom I had a long and
confidential interview on Colonial
affairs, and was offered the Consulate
of Canada and New Brunswick, which
offer was accompanied by a request
that I would make a full and
confidential report to the State
Department on the political and
commercial condition of all the
North American Colonies. I promptly
declined the offer unless I was paid
in full for this Special Service and
all incidental charges. This
took place about the first of June
1849, a few days afterwards my
appointment was granted. I
immediately went to the State
Department and requested that the
commission should not be sent
to the American Minister at London

until my Compensation for the
Special Service was settled. On the
Sixth of July I received my instructions
to perform the Service offered to, and
my Commission was sent to London
the same day.

In June Mr Merritt
came to Washington from Canada
with particular instructions from Lord
Elgin to try and make an
arrangement with this Government
about the Canadian trade. By Mr
Clayton's request I addressed him a
despatch which he approved. Mr Crampton
and Mr Merritt had several interviews
with Mr Clayton - and several Notes
and despatches passed between them
relating to the Colonial trade which
were by Mr Clayton's orders
submitted to me.

Mr Clayton stated to me
that he informed Mr Crampton, he
was ignorant of the subject, that
he had advised me to obtain the
necessary information to enable the
Department to treat with the
British government.

Matters were in an
excited and unsettled State in Canada

and I observed to Mr Clayton if I went to the Colonies merely as a private agent, without a Consular position that there would be danger of Compromising the government, and that it would not be proper for me to do much for the State Department until I had received my Exequatur that when I should be acknowledged Consul. I Would not be suspected by the Canadian Government and that I could do a great deal more for the Department. To which he readily assented, and promised that I should have my Exequatur as soon as the tenth of August.

I left Washington the day I received my instructions, and went immediately to the Provinces, but did not present myself to Lord Elgin because I conceived it prudent to remain perfectly quiet until I had got my Exequatur.

There was great excitement in Canada, and a prospect of serious trouble between the government and the Annexationists. I was privately Consulted by several of the Leaders of that party, but refused to have

anything whatever to do with the Scheme, advised great Caution and expressed the opinion that the Movement was premature. I kept Mr Clayton advised from time to time of the state of things in all the North American Colonies, of my views and movements which he subsequently said he was acting to the Department

I waited until October and not getting my Supersedeas, I came to Washington, at my own expense, bringing a copy of the Annexation address which had not then been made public. I immediately waited on Mr Clayton, and during the interview, which occupied nearly three hours, I gave him a full statement of the state of things in all the Colonies, particularly in Canada, and I expressly stated to Mr Clayton that it would not be prudent for me under the existing state of things to return to Canada unless I had my Supersedeas, that it would not do for the Government to be compromised and that if it were known in

Canada that I had private Connection
with the government I feared he would
have trouble, but that I would obey his
orders. I further said that so much
time had been lost by my not being
properly admitted yet & Canada it
would be impossible for me to have the
report made by the date named in the
instructions. Mr Clayton said I had
done exactly right in going to
Washington and thought I had better
return to Canada immediately. He
made me another payment on
account, and said if my report
were here by March or April. or
something of that sort it would be
in good time. he said [redacted] my
Expenses should be sent after me
immediately and that it had been
shamefully neglected by Mr Bancroft
and Mr Lawrence. I left the city
the same day for the Colonies, visited
Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick,
but did not receive my Expenses
until December 17 1849 four months
after it had promised to me by the
Secretary of State.

I made my report
answering fully all the points

learned in my instructions and reached Washington 17th March 1850 - I immediately waited on Mr Clayton and said I am ready with my report - he said to me he wanted to have a full Conference about the whole subject, & have the Report explained to us - and that he would name a future time for an interview. From that hour until May, I called at the Department nearly every day but could not succeed in getting Mr Clayton to give me a hearing to name a day when he would take the report. On the 29th May 1850. Mr Wilmot, the Attorny General, of New Brunswick, and Mr Young, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, of Nova Scotia both of them Members of their respective Executive Councils, came to this City as delegates to Confer with the Canadian delegates and the British Minister relative to the trade of the "Lower Colonies".

Mr Clayton requested me to let him know if I could what was going on & to give him information from time to time of all their movements - as I had an intimate

social terms with these gentlemen I was enabled to do so and Communicated quite often with Mr Clayton during the stay of the delegates in this city. I will mention my conversation. The day the delegates left Washington June 18 1850, they [illegible] very emphatic dispatch to Sir H Bulwer, which I saw, stating in strong terms that unless the Colonies got reciprocal free trade with the United States for their natural products, so very necessary in consequence of the change in the policy of the Mother Country, they would not answer for the allegiance of the Colonies. The original dispatch was sent by Lord Palmerston and soon after Sir Henry Bulwer received it.

Soon after I stated to Mr Clayton that I should send him the Report and leave the City as I was tired of waiting and could not afford the expense. He then appointed the next Sunday for an interview and to make a full examination of the Report. I attended at his house. Was with him about twenty Minutes when we were interrupted and I was asked to call on the following Tuesday, I did so. Got

first orders to call on thursday. I did so but did not see Mr Clayton. the Bank one of his Clerks told me that Mr Clayton said that my Matters should all be Made light. Soon after President Taylors death Mr Clayton sent for me to have my accounts settled. I said to him I shall charge to the ninth of July he answered "Yes" and that he would have them all Settled before he left office. instead of that he wrote a secret letter to the President against my account which I did not know of until after he had left the city for Delaware - attempt he told me the President would pay me.

In regard to my relations with the Treasury Department I have to State, that, after my second interview with Mr Clayton & President Dayton - the former said to me "Mr Meredith wishes to see you" and gave me a letter of introduction to him. I called on Mr Meredith with Mr Clayton's letter. Mr Meredith desired me to make a Report to the Treasury Department strictly Commercial - I said "I expect to be engaged for Mr Clayton and cannot promise until I have got his consent". Mr Clayton not only gave his consent but said "get as much

money as you can". and Mr Meredith
said "I don't care what you do for Mr
Clayton if you do my work".

I made my
Report to Mr Meredith in December
1849 which he now pleased to
approve. He also settled my accounts promptly
and without any difficulty.

I was engaged on
Mr Clayton's business for more than
fourteen months for which I have
received thirteen hundred dollars
and I have now only to ask that
my Report to the State Department,
its character and value as a public
document, may be examined with my
instructions, and my accounts
adjusted by the proper officer of the
Department of State according to my
those instructions, and that the
Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department
may be consulted if thought necessary
concerning my relations with that
Department.

To show that I claim
for my support entirely upon the
compensation I expected as special
agent of the two Departments and
that the Consulate merely served

give me a position and aided me in my Mission I would state that I only received a small sum from the office, as I relinquished the greater part to the Consular agent, which I told Mr Clayton I should do, that the office duties might not be neglected. Relying as I did with entire confidence upon receiving Compensation from both departments according to the express state rights instructions, in both cases voluntarily offered to me, I disregarded all mere considerations of expense for the purpose of accomplishing my Mission. I expended large sums of money personally which do not appear in the accounts for the purpose of getting information of a valuable character, and conducted myself in matters of personal expenditure as I should not have done if I had not fully expected a more liberal compensation than there had allowed to me by the Secretary of the Treasury.

I D Andrews.

Sworn & subscribed before me, this 10th July 1851.

Wm Biddle Van Landt, J.P.

Le Département suisse
de l'Intérieur
Statistique sanitaire
Berne, le 10 mai 1951.

Copy.

Census Office, July 21st 1851.

My Dear Sir,

Enclosed I send you the original draft of the notice, which was sent to Mr. Andrews, at Eastport November 28th. 1849, and which belongs to the Secret Record in the State Department. It was drafted by Mr. Fisher, by direction of Mr. Clayton, at the time Secretary of State - was copied by me, signed by the Secretary, and mailed on the day it is endorsed.

I was directed at the time not to record it until his account should be presented - I laid it in my desk in the Department, and when I left, without noticing it, put it among my private papers, where I have just discovered it. I now forward it to the Department where it properly belongs.

I have been so much engaged that I have not had time to call upon you during office hours. I hope if there be any change for me in the State Department,

you will use your influence for me.

Truly your friend
O. K. Barrell.

W. S. Derrick, Esq.

Copy.

(Enclosure.)

In consequence of the conviction now felt that no agent is now necessary in Canada your further employment as such has been discontinued by order of the President.

I have written to Mr. Lawrence on the subject of your Exequatur which, for some reason did not receive attention from the British Government. I hope by this time you have received it.

You will close your account as Agent and forward it to this Department.

Endorsement on the above.

Stop Andrew's Agency.

Sent to Andrew's, at Eastport, by mail Nov: 28. 1849.
O. K. Barrell.

Mr Andrews
Agency, Cloud
Nov 26. 1849.

Extract from Instructions to
Mr. Andrews.
Mr. A's account with
Department.
Mr. Barrell's letter.

Mr Webster to Mr Crampton

Franklin
July 17th 1852

My Dear Mr Crampton

The threatened interruption by force, of that enjoyment of the fisheries, which the fishing vessels of the United States have so long practised and possessed without interruption or molestation, is a serious affair, and I fear full of danger, I wish to see you as soon as you can possibly come North.

If I am not in Boston at the Revere House, please proceed immediately to Marshfield, bringing with you as many of your adjuncts as you please.

I have recommended to the President, that we take up the whole subject of the fisheries and the Canada trade at once, as matters of negotiation. You will see in the Boston papers of Monday, an official publication by me. Is it not possible for you to prevail with the provincial authorities to institute no hostile proceedings against American fishing vessels till longer notice be given, and until you and I may have conferred together on the subject? I am anxious to see you at once. On receipt of this, inform me, by telegraph, when you can be in Boston.

I am, with great regard, yours always truly
Dan'l Webster.

Mr Webster to Mr Fillmore

Marshfield,
July 30th 1852.

My Dear Sir,

Mr Andrews has just arrived from St Johns, with his report of the state of things there. I shall read it in the morning, and send him with it immediately to Washington, where he will probably arrive on Monday morning.

Yours truly,
Dan'l Webster.

D

Mr Webster to Mr Fillmore

Marshfield
July 31st 1852.

My Dear Sir,

Mr Andrews has not quite completed his report. He will finish it this morning, and will immediately leave for Boston on his way to Washington. I put this letter in his hands.

Mr Andrews is very intelligent, active, and well informed. He was appointed by Mr Clayton, and I think also by Mr Ewing, to visit the provinces, and make report of their trade navigation &c His report is filed in the Department of State, and I think he could furnish you with a very useful abstract of it. On the present occasion, he has used much despatch, and I believe has learned all that is to be made known. I understand he is much regarded by the authorities and people of the provinces, I trust you will find an opportunity of some conversation with him.

Yours, always truly.
Dan'l Webster.

$1990 91/100

Washington 1st Sept. 1852

Humble

Daniel Webster

Secretary of State

Sir.

Please pay
to the order of Messrs Corcoran &
Riggs Nineteen hundred and
Ninety dollars & 91/100 Value
received and charge to account
of Your Obt Hble
Servt

1990.91
160
390 91

Paid 7th September 1852

160

The Department of State
To Isaac Low Esq
For Services & Special
agent per Instructions of
Octo 17. 1851. - 136 days @ $8 - $1088.00
Travelling Expenses &
follows from Halifax
to Halifax & back to St John
from New Brunswick
to Newfoundland & back - 143.00.
from Halifax to Quebec
& Montreal - 112.00
from Montreal
to New Brunswick - 40.50.
from New Brunswick
to Washington 60.30
$1530.40

Approved
Daniel Webster

Eastport July 2 1881

D D Andrews 161

To Telegraph Dr.

For sending Telegraph
messages on fishery matters $31.98
& to Secretary of State -

Rec't Pay
H. L Lancelle

Bill –

–	31.98
In Washington	2.40
" New York	3.30
" Boston	1.63
" Portland	" 56
" St John	6.53
" Boston	7.75
" New York	" 56
	$54.71

The Department of State

To D. Anderson Dr

for Services as Special agent

per Telegraph dispatch.

from July 18 to August

24 1882. 38 days @ $8 $ 304.00

Expenses from

Washington to the Bay of

Fundy & New Brunswick " 106.73.

Paid for Telegraphing

per bill " 31.98.

Expenses.

from New Brunswick

to Washington " 17.80

$ 460.51

1530.40

Washington Septemb 1st 1882. V 1990 91

Approved

David Wells.

No. 39.

Washington

March 2d 1854,

I. D, Andrews, Esq

Dr Sir,

I wish to have an interview with you as soon as may be, in relation to the Fishery Treaty.

I hope to see you at the Department at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly,

W. L. Marcy.

Recd 8. April

54

Private

St John. New Brunswick
March 31st 1854.

Sir.

I have had the Honor to state to you on several occasions, that it was matter of surprise, not merely to myself but to the Colonial Authorities, that Nothing Whatever had been Communicated to them by the Imperial Government respecting the negotiations between Mr Crampton and Yourself in relation to the Fisheries and Reciprocal Trade; and I am now able to state, that up to this moment, no intimation of any Kind has been given to

The Honble
W L Marcy
Secretary of State

to any British North American Colony by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, as to what has been done already, or what it is proposed to do hereafter.

The North American Colonies being thus wholly without official information and altogether in the dark as to the views & intentions of the British Government, it must be obvious to you that an insurmountable obstacle had presented to any definite decision on my part.

I had also the honor to state to you that the copy of the Project of Treaty which I received from the State Department, had the only copy which had reached the Colonies.

Colonies. A Despatch Copy had
left with Mr Hincks the
Inspector General of Canada
and another Copy had
forwarded to Newfoundland
Governor & Sir Edmund
Head Lieut Governor of
New Brunswick, but in the
existing State of political
parties in Nova Scotia and
the Violent Struggle for place
between rival factions there
it did neither safe or
expedient to make any
Communication of a Confidential
nature to that Province, with
Prince Edward Island it
did not seem necessary to Communicate,
as that Colony had already
expressed its readiness to enter
into any reasonable Arrangement

It had the impression
of Mr Labouchere, that Copies

of

of the Project and of your letter
to him, should have been
sent to each Colony; but as
such was not the case the
Copy of which I now possess
could only be looked at in an
informal manner, and
there was no possibility of
separate or United action
being taken thereupon

After waiting some
weeks, in the vain hope that
some formal Communication
would be made to the
Province by their own Government,
I returned to Washington to
inform you of the hopeless
state of the case, conceiving
that its urgency fully justified
me in taking the most speedy
method of making you
personally acquainted with
the position of affairs, and
of stating to you the utter
impossibility

impossibility of my being able to accomplish anything until the Colonies were advised by the Government of Great Britain of the State and prospects of the negotiation.

I had also desired to obtain Your permission to ask Mr Hampton the reason why the Colonies were thus kept in the dark, and useless and unnecessary delay created.

It occurred to me that You doubted either the propriety of Expediency of My Coming, and thought that the contents of the Government would have been better known by My remaining in the Colonies.

I was deeply impressed with the magnitude and unquestionable importance of the Matters intrusted to my Charge by the President and Council, and firmly believed that the object in View would be

the best promotes by any own personal attendance, and personal explanation of a difficulty to bring in its character as has all possibility of action on my part until it be removed

I beg it may be borne in mind that ~~[illegible]~~ a quarter of a century has elapsed since any Treaty or Convention has been entered into between the United States and Great Britain affecting the North American Colonies.

In that long period those Colonies have made most extraordinary advance in population and Material Wealth, and are fast becoming a Power upon this Continent. They cannot now be treated with indifference or neglect by their own Government

Government, and whatever may
have been the Case
formerly towards them in
former times, they will not
now acquiesce in the terms of
any Treaty Made on their
behalf by the Imperial Government
nor render their aid by
Legislation or otherwise to
Carry it out, unless they are
first Consulted, or the terms
are greatly to their advantage.
Added to this, is the unpleasant
State of feeling in the Colonies
arising from the Manner
in which Gentlemen of high
position have been treated
in Washington, while attending
there between the Years 1848 & 1852
as Delegates from the several
Provinces and Endeavouring to
procure a

persuade our Government to
delay their restrictions on the
Colonial Trade during the
administration of Mr Polk
General Taylor & Mr Fillmore.

I was fully aware
and perfectly aware of the
extent of this feeling; and so
strong is its hold on the public
mind, that no Colonial Governor
since 1852, has ventured to
send a delegate to Washington
(Except Newfoundland which had
not previously done so, and had
recently represented by Mr Shea whom
you met) - & ask for what had
been expressly refused or with
even worse policy, had been
treated with marked indifference
and inattention.

The Colonists are very
high Spirited and extremely
sensitive on every point which
has the most remote bearing

on

in their rights, either political
or Commercial. It was
necessary therefore, that I
should act with the utmost
Caution and circumspection, so
as neither to Commit nor
Compromise the Government of
the United States in any way—
whatever. The contemplated Treaty
is too Comprehensive in its
character and too important in
its results, not to be treated with
grave Consideration, and the
avoidance of every thing
appearing to undue precipitancy.

I am well convinced
that the growing Power of the
Colonies, and their rapid advance
in every thing which Constitutes
Real National greatness, are not
sufficiently appreciated either
in Great Britain or the
United States. Nor do I
suppose

proper importance been
attached to the power of
independent public sentiment
which now holds sway in the
Colonies, and is not only extremely
sensitive, but suspiciously jealous
of any interference in their
local affairs either by Great
Britain or any other Country.

Although the Governors
of the several North American
Colonies are appointed by
the Crown, yet they are wholly
paid from the Colonial
revenue; and such is the
influence of the popular
will under the present
system of Responsible Government
which dismisses an administration
on the instant by a single
Vote of "Want of Confidence"
that they are quite as much
under the Control of the people

as

the Governments of States in one Confederacy—

It was clearly my official duty as well as sound policy to afford the Colonists [redacted] only through their Constituted Authorities; for although these are wholly dependent upon the people. Yet the relations are so well established and nicely balanced, and the people so loyally respectful even towards Powers of their own choosing, that no other course would have been expedient or have had the slightest chance of ultimate success.

Berry on intimate terms with the Members of the Local Colonial Administration I delivered but one of the letters furnished me by Mr Campbell - that to Mr Lincoln -

My discussions however could only be considered as of a private and unofficial character because the conduct of Colonial affairs absolutely required, that any important proposition such as this Projet of Treaty should be submitted to the local Govern by the Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, through the Colonial office either directly, or through the intervention of the Governor General

I am thus particular in mentioning the obstacles to my progress in the Colonies, and the various circumstantial difficulties arising from it, because I fear that You did not sufficiently appreciate them. Had I submitted to the delay and awaited the uncertainties of a Correspondence with

with Gomsey and Hamilton. I
Matters would not have been in
their present favorable position.
By returning to Washington I
succeeded by my own personal
exertions and arguments, though
not without great difficulty and
unwillingness in inducing Hamilton to write to the Local
Lieut Governors on the subject
under ~~Consideration~~ the authority
given him by Lord Clarendon to
do, during the absence of Lord
Elgin the Governor General in
England; an authority which
Hamilton felt the greatest reluctance
in exercising, it being altogether
out of the usual course and
an entirely new mode of procedure.

The answer received
from Sir Edmund Head, Lieut
Governor of New Brunswick, and
Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, Lieut
Governor of Nova Scotia were read
to you by Hamilton and
subsequently

subsequently forwarded to Lord Clarendon
that Correspondence, and my
Meeting with Mr Hincks & ~~[illegible]~~
the Inspector General and Premier
of Canada at New York on his
way to England by Mr's account
together with my own Correspondence
with the Colonial authorities, have
combined to place the Negotiations
and the whole Matter in a State
which contrasts most favorably
with its position after the check
given by Lord Clarendon's official
despatch to Mr Crampton.

It is proper ~~[illegible]~~
that I should again advert, at
this time, to a Matter of very
great importance in the present
discussion. I have already had
the honor of stating to You formally
several times, and I wish
to impress upon You strongly,
the fact, that the relative position
of the United States and the
Colonies is now widely different

if

if not absolutely reversed from
what it was when the Canadian
Government made the first
proposition to the United States
for reciprocal Trade in 1847. Which
was constantly refused by Colonial
Agents up to 1852-1850.

Since 1847, the British
North American Colonies have
enjoyed a degree of prosperity increasing
year by year, and still on
the advance, such as they never
before possessed, and scarcely
dreamed of attaining. This
extraordinary advancement,
and still rolling tide of wealth
prosperity has been mainly if
not wholly conducted by the
establishment of free trade
principles in England, and the
repeal of the navigation laws,
both of them measures loudly
resisted by the Colonists even to
the last moment, but which
in

in their results have proved eminently beneficial adding largely to the Wealth and Population of the ~~this~~ Colonies, hurrying on ~~advancing~~ with accelerated pace their Settlements and Cultivation, and the general development of their infinite and varied resources.

In 1847, and for some time subsequently, the Colonies were pressed with difficulties almost necessarily incident to the transition from the old System of trade and navigation, to that of free trade in Commerce and Shipping, and the Compact existing up of the old Interest connected, and long established modes of Industry. During the transition period, there was much alarm in the Colonies, and an almost universal desire to attain extended freedom of intercourse with the United States, even at

Some

some considerable sacrifice.

Then it was, that the Colonies proffered their fisheries, the free navigation of their seas, and other advantages to the citizens of the United States, in consideration of reciprocal free trade in certain commodities. Chiefly the products of the forests and the fisheries.

Needless to say, the anxious wishes of the Colonists were not received in the proper spirit; when not met with absolute refusal, their agents were treated with the most chilling indifference, as the transition years passed away, and business became more permanently adjusted to the new order of things, prosperity dawned upon the Colonies, with each succeeding year their appeals to our Government for reciprocal trade became less urgent until 1852, when they

when they ceased altogether.
At present the Colonies, on the
whole, are quite indifferent
about the matter, and very
far from being willing to
make any concession for the
attainment of an object, which
formerly they so strongly desired
and would readily have
made any reasonable sacrifice
to obtain. Instead of bidding
for privileges, their present
changed and prosperous
condition induced them
to fancy they should be sought,
and that positive advantages
should be held out, in return
for any concession they may
make either in trade or
fisheries, however small.

As illustrating this state
of things, I take as nearest at hand
the Statistics of New Brunswick
from which Province I date
this despatch. The Value of
Imports

Imports and Exports in this Province during the last six years is thus officially stated.

	Imports.	Exports.
1848	£3. 147. 040.	£3. 195. 995.
1849.	3. 469. 635.	3. 007. 310.
1850.	4. 077. 655.	3. 290. 090.
1851.	4. 901. 500.	3. 860. 120.
1852	5. 553. 005.	3. 981. 675.
1853.	8. 580. 540.	5. 362. 455.

Hence it is seen that the Imports of the Colony have not merely doubled but nearly trebled in the period mentioned, and in order to account for the apparent discrepancy between the Value of imports and Exports in each year. it is necessary to mention that the deficiency is amply supplied by the Price of new Ships built for sale in England.

The Value of this branch of Industry is shown in

in the following Statement which also indicates the great increase—

Number and Tonnage of Ships built in New Brunswick in the Last Six Years.

	No.	Tons.
1848	86	22.793.
1849	114	36.834
1850	86	30.356
1851	87	34.350.
1852	118	58.399.
1853	122	71.420.

The average Value of the new Vessels built in 1853, may be safely taken at $40. per ton. thus giving a sum of $2.857.120— nearly three Millions, to be added to the Exports of this Province in that Year besides the large sum the new Vessels earned in carrying freight & employment to the places of Sale.

next

Mast & Shipbuilding, the staple
Manufacture of New Brunswick
is the sawing of Spruce and
Pine deals, entirely for the
Markets of the United Kingdom.
The Market increase in this
business is indicated by the
following statements.

Deals exported from New
Brunswick the last five years.

1849 -	141. 149. 000. feet.
1850 ——	148. 685. 000 feet.
1851	179. 810. 000 ....
1852	203. 639 000 " "
1853 .. -	248. 344 000. —

It will scarcely be
the Province that the reduction
in the duties on Baltic
timber would materially affect
the sale of Deals from New Brunswick,
and perhaps drive them out
of the British Market, and
thence arose an anxious
desire

desire to secure a Market for
Lumber in the United States
in order to be prepared for the
disastrous State of things which
it had fully anticipated would
be likely to ensue. But so far
from those fears being realised, it
had been found that the
Reduction of duties in England
caused a greatly increased
Consumption of all kinds of
Wood.

The Export of deals
from New Brunswick had nearly
doubled in five Years but what
had been even more advantageous
to the Colony, is the steady advance
in Price, regularly rising each
Season, until in 1853, the Rate
had just double that of 1848!

The Export of Spars timber
had not increased in the
precise Quantities but the
Price had doubled, and so
it is with other products of
the

the forest. It is not therefore surprising, that New Brunswick finds perfectly easy, about its lumber trade, when it thus finds a ready market in the Mother Country, with little or scarcely any duty, and with a constantly increasing demand and a steady rise in prices.

The last port of first form New Brunswick had also greatly increased, as will be seen from the following statement of the value of first exported during the last four years.

Years.	Value.
1850	£136.598.
1851	194.885.
1852	230.295.
1853	282.250

In connection with this branch of business it may

be Mentioned that the Value of fish exported to the United Kingdom in 1850 had only £9.175- While in 1853. it had risen to £73.025. The Export of fish from New Brunswick to other Colonies and possessions and to foreign Countries had also steadily increased. While to the United States there had been a falling off. The Value stands thus.

Year.	Value.
1850 — —	£42.000
1851 — —	71.405.
1852 — —	114.670
1853 —	93.045.

The Value of fish exported from New Brunswick in 1850. at least £70.000 must be set down to the account of fresh Salmon sent in ice by steamers from St John to Boston. another branch of

of business in which the price
of the Commodity Constantly
increased. While the supply appeared
to lessen in proportion to the
demand. Deducting the Value
of the fresh Salmon, the residue
exported from New Brunswick
Consisting of Salted and smoked
fish is so small that the
Province Conceived it of no
account whatever.

These simple facts with
reference to New Brunswick
give a good General idea of
the prosperity of the Colonies, the
profitable Markets they find in
the United Kingdom, and
their independence of the
Markets of the United States. It
is quite true that ~~the~~ a portion
the Markets of our Country to
their trade would Materially
increase their business, but
of

of that increase the Colonies
would be unable to avail
themselves, until they have
a corresponding increase of
population, for at present
all their people are fully
and profitably employed.

I shall have the
honor of addressing you by
the next Steamer another
despatch on Mattes of a
confidential character.

I have the honor
to be
Your obt Servant
[illegible]

(Private and Confidential)

Washington

April 10th 1854

I. D. Andrews, Esq

Dear Sir

(Private and Confidential) I have just read your confidential despatch of the 3d inst written at St Johns N. B. The prospect therein presented of a successful close to the Fishery negotiation is gloomy indeed, and I am not hopeful of improving it in the way you propose. I have always been distrustful of attempts to change the public opinion of any community by such means as you refer to. In order to have a letter reach you at the time you suggest, I must send it off be I can consult with the President. Should it be deemed proper to use the means you intimate, it cannot be done at this time. The contingent fund is now reduced to about $5000, hardly sufficient to meet the ordinary and inevitable drafts upon it for the current year which will end on the last day of next June. In anticipation of a deficiency, I have asked an addition to it of $15,000 in the Deficiency Bill, but that has not passed and there are serious apprehensions that it will not pass Congress.

I shall lay your communication before the President for his views upon the subject, and as soon as ascertained, address you again at Halifax. If G. Britain is determined not to

act otherwise than the wishes and caprice of each Colony indicates, it is hardly to be expected that anything can be done. If I had known that such was to be her rule of conduct, I should have despaired of success from the beginning.

We cannot purchase by concession all that each Colony may demand.

Yours truly
W. L. Marcy.

Washington
April 12th (1854)

Dear Sir

As I telegraphed this morning the business is arranged, $5000 to be subject to your draft, it being understood that you will not draw until you get to Halifax, and if you can defer $2000 of it to do so, as the Deficiency Bill has not yet passed.

Mr Crampton talks of conferences in the Provinces, He has powers now, I do not like that, it seems to me the conferences should be at New York.

The President is expecting you to produce results which I heartily trust may be the case.

I am &c
C. Cushing.

I. D. Andrews, Esq

Rec'd 24. April. Mr Dennis

Halifax. Nova Scotia

April 15 1884.

Dear Sir.

I came here yesterday morning. At 2 P.M. I had presented his letter calling the Governor, & the Attorney General, and had a lengthy and interesting Conversation on matters connected with my Mission.

On Monday I am to meet the Privy Council and discuss matters. On Tuesday I am to meet the Council again with the Governor. On Wednesday

Lawson & John. Fredericton,
and Quebec.

I have spent this day
in looking round among
the principal Merchants.

I have already
communicated with Newfoundland,
and shall address Sir
Thomas of Prince Edwd Island
Alexander Bannerman
by the next Mail.

Admiral Fanshawe,
whose commands on this
Station

Italics,

I sent Stark on Monday.

I have the honor

to

your Obedient

Servant.

Hon'ble

W L Marcy

Secretary of State

Washington.

Rear Admr Mayo

Waverley House
Halifax April 20, 1852.

Private

Sir. I had the honor of addressing you on the 19th inst. and now beg to acquaint you, that Vice Admiral Sir George Seymour, who had had charge of the Protection of the fisheries, on the shores of these colonies, for the last three years, had sailed for England and been succeeded by Rear Admiral Arthur Fanshawe.

I called on Admiral Fanshawe,

Hon
W L Marcy
Secretary of State
Washington

Fauchaux yesterday with
the Secretary of the Province,
the Hon W. Willcocks, and found
him very moderate and
sensible in his views.

He informed me
that his Instructions were
of a pacific character, and
he did very decidedly in
his Impression to leave the
Colonial and Sister Provinces
perfectly satisfactorily settled.

The amount of
Naval force which will
be under his Command
on the North American
Station is altogether
uncertain, and will chiefly
depend on the progress of
the War in Europe. It is

not

at all likely however that
any great Naval force will
be obtained on this side
the Atlantic, where we have
is apprehended from Russian
Vessels. More especially however
if we succeed in our Exertions
to arrange the various
points at issue between the
United States and the
Colonies.

Last Year about Sixty
Small Sailing Vessels were
fitted out at this Port
for the protection of the
Fisheries in addition
to the Large Vessels and
Steamers upon the Navy-

Pay

Three of these were fitted
out at the Settlement of Nova
Scotia, the rest at the
Settlement of Great Britain;
but they were all manned
by seamen from the
Ships of War on this
Station and were
Commanded by Lieutenants
of the Royal Navy.

I improved the
opportunity yesterday in
my interview with Sir
James Le Marchant,
the Lieut Governor, to
suggest the Propriety
of the President's having
all pending questions

between

between the Colonies and
the United States
arranged on equitable
and amicable terms
without delay.

I did not omit to
inform them of the
extreme sensitiveness
of the American people
on all questions in which
in any way with their
Maritime rights, and
of the intentions of the
President and Country
to prevent any
hostile retaliatory acts
by the American

Jefferson.

who complains of
unjustifiable interference
by the Colonial Council.
what hon^r^ gent^t^ thinks in
producing constant
irritation in the
Public Mind.

I am at a loss
to understand by his Gasperd^x^
le Marchant, that in
consequence of the
Communications I have
made to him and the
active steps now being
taken for the settlement
of the Fishery question by
Treaty, no Council will
be fitted out at present
or until after it shall be
found

found that a Treaty cannot be concluded.

This is an important result from my movements here. and the fact will be of very great importance to our fisheries. who will not be disturbed during the early part of the present season at all events.

I lose no time in Communicating to You my success in this particular, reserving a more lengthy Communication, in relation generally of my present intentions for a day or two until I know more upon the subject. I have

remained

been longer than I
intended, at the express
request of the Governor who
is anxious to complete
certain arrangements
in connection with the
proposed Treaty before
leave.

I have the
honor to be
Your Obt Servt
L Southard.

Recd 22nd May. Mr Dennis D

Montreal. Canada
13th May 1854

Private and
Confidential

Sir /

In a despatch which I had the honor of submitting to Mr. Clayton, when Secretary of State, it is stated, as one of the urgent reasons for a speedy settlement of the questions then pending between our Government and that of Her Britannic Majesty, relative to the Fisheries and reciprocal Trade with the British North American Colonies

The Honble
William L Marcy
Secretary of State

Colonies, that a change of
Circumstances in those Colonies
would undoubtedly produce
such a change of Feeling, as
would prove a serious obstacle
to the Satisfactory and Final
Adjustment of their important
Questions.

Since that period, and
more ~~since~~ especially within the
last two Years, various Circumstances
have combined to increase the
Trade, Commerce, and Prosperity,
of the British North American
Provinces, and to produce
precisely that adverse State of
Public Feeling, and general
hostility to a Settlement of the
Fishery difficulty, which I then
anticipated.

So

To allay this adverse
feeling, and give a favorable
turn toward the United States,
in Canada, one of the chief
objects of my mission to the
Colonies.

Some of the local causes
that have tended to produce
difficulties in the Colonies, have
been referred to in my recent
despatches; and I now propose to
advert to those of a more general
character, and to such obstacles
as stand most prominently in
the way of Settlement.

The five British
North American Colonies now
contain about two and three
quarter millions of people,

Thus

thus distributed:- Canada,
something over two millions;
Nova Scotia, 300,000; New
Brunswick, 200,000; New-
foundland, 106,000; and
Prince Edward Island 75,000.
Each of these Colonies has a
Separate Government and
Legislature, and to a certain
extent they are wholly
independent of each other. They
have many interests in common,
& tho' the inhabitants of each
Seaboard Colony, differ widely in
their habits. In Upper Canada,
which contains One Million of
inhabitants, at least four-fifths
of the people derive their
subsistence wholly from Agriculture,

while

while in Lower Canada only a Comparatively small portion of the People depend — on Agriculture, the greater number being engaged in Lumbering, the Fur-trade and the Fisheries. The Population of Newfoundland is altogether dependent on the Fisheries, including the taking of Seals, usually termed the "Seal-fishery". Turning to Prince Edward Island, it is found that the inhabitants rely almost wholly on Agriculture with some attention to the building of Small Vessels and occasional employment in fishing. The People of Nova Scotia are differently employed, according to the districts

in

in which they reside. In the Agricultural portions of that Province, they are all Farmers; on the Seaboard they are Ship-Builders, - Fishermen and Sailors - the latter engaged in Coasting, and the Carrying trade of the World, in Vessels of their own build, wherever they can find employment. In New Brunswick, the population is about equally divided between Farming, Lumbering and Ship-building, with a small portion engaged in the Fisheries.

I will thus be seen that each Province is influenced in a great degree by the Interests of its people and the nature of their

Employment

employment; and while in some particulars their interests are identical, in others they are antagonistic, producing local jealousies and frequently great "want of confidence" between Colony and Colony.

It cannot therefore be a matter of surprise that the Questions now under Consideration are anxiously watched and eagerly discussed in every Step of their progress towards an adjustment. Apart from the public interest they excite, they threaten to enter largely into the local Politics of each Province, and thus become involved in the

Private

private disputes and cancorious
jealousies which those petty
politics engender.

Although these remarks
apply to all the Colonies, yet
they are more especially
applicable to Nova Scotia and
New Brunswick. In the former
of these Provinces, there is
political ability of a high order,
but it is in combination with
political excitement of a more
cancorous character than exists in
any other of the Colonies, owing
to the opposing parties being
almost equally balanced and
their having contended for years

For

for the Power and Patronage
of the Colony.

I was however well
received by the Lieutenant
Governor of Nova Scotia, Sir
Gaspard de Marchant, whom
I found favorably disposed,
moderate in his views, and quite
willing to assume any responsibility
with respect to the Negotiations,
that the exigencies of the case
might seem to demand.

We quite agreed as to
the practical character of the
Measures required; yet we did
not attempt to deceive each other
as to the State of Public Opinion,
or as to the difficulties in our path.

and

and the necessity of combined
action to produce anything
Satisfactory.

It is not necessary at
this time to enter into all the
minor details, but it may be
stated, that while Sir Gaspard
was quite explicit in the expression
of his desire to favor the object
of my mission, he was equally
frank in stating his objections
to the course which had been
pursued by Great Britain and
the United States, by Mr Crampton,
and by the Canadian Executive,
with the view of arranging the
existing difficulties; and Sir
Gaspard also expressed his regret

That-

that Mr Crampton had not considered it expedient to keep him fully advised of the progress of the negotiations.

I take the liberty of reminding you, that I have expressed similar opinions in previous despatches.

At first there was an unwillingness on the part of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia to consider the matters submitted. This arose in part from Political exigencies. The opposition party, which is nearly equal in Political power to the Government, is opposed to the surrender of the Fisheries upon any terms, some members of this party threatened

me

me with personal violence, and
made violent attacks upon the
Government for receiving any
proposition for a Cession of
Fishery Rights.

At first the Lieutenant
Governor and his Council differed
in opinion, the latter wished
to make it a Government measure,
but the former opposed this,
on the ground that it would be
better to make it a Colonial Question,
He wished also to secure the
Leader of the Opposition as one of
the Delegates, in which he has
since been successful.

The struggle in Nova
Scotia was a severe one; but the
result is so far successful.

Delegates

Delegates will be appointed
to the proposed Convention, with
all the power and authority
the Lieutenant Governor is authorized
to give them.

I found it necessary
to disburse money very liberally;
and shall probably require a
larger sum than I asked for at
the outset—

It was at first proposed
that the Convention should be held
as early as the tenth of May, but I
consented to postpone it until the
twenty seventh, on account of the
Election in Nova Scotia, which takes
place on the fifteenth Instant.
I consented with reluctance to this
postponement, but if I had not,
Nova Scotia would have been
unrepresented at the Convention;

and

and besides, the abstention will give greater time for communicating with Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, and thus ensure delegates from both these Islands.

The expected arrival of Lord Elgin from England, may perhaps defer the meeting until the first week in June, but the matter is not now so urgent as it was, owing to the passage of the Alien Law in Nova-Scotia, and the fact that no Cruisers will be fitted out for the protection of the Fisheries this season, until the result of the Negotiations now pending shall be known. Of these two highly important matters I have already advised you in separate dispatches.

J.

I have already had the honor of informing you, that I could not visit Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, as such visits would occupy too much time, and I found that I should have as much as I could hopefully do in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. I therefore obtained letters from Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, and the Leaders of the Government in Nova Scotia, which I despatched by Special Messengers to the Governors of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, together with Copies of the Projet of Treaty, your letter to Mr Crampton, and a full despatch to each Governor from myself, informing them of the progress and present state of the negotiations, and stating that

it

it would be very gratifying to the President and yourself, that those Island Colonies should be represented at the Convention.

The Answers to these communications have probably been addressed to your care at Washington, but I am advised by the Hon.ble Inshore a Member of the Government of Newfoundland, (whom I presented to you as a Delegate from Newfoundland, ~~in~~ in Washington not long since) that Newfoundland will be represented at the Convention and that he will probably be a delegate.

Although there is not so much noise and bluster, and violent language in New Brunswick as in Nova Scotia, yet there is not less feeling on the subject. This

Province

it would be very gratifying to the President and yourself, that those Island Colonies should be represented at the Convention.

The Answers to these communications have probably been addressed to your care at Washington; but I am advised by the Hon.ble Sir Thos. Cochran, of the Government of Newfoundland, (whom I presented to you as a Delegate from Newfoundland, [redacted] in Washington not long since) that Newfoundland will be represented at the Convention and that he will probably be a Delegate.

Although there is not so much noise and bluster, and violent language in New Brunswick as in Nova Scotia, yet there is not less feeling on the subject. This

Opposition

opposition should be wisely considered, the people of New Brunswick have more character, more ability, and are more quiet than the people of Nova Scotia, yet they are equally determined, and have in a far greater degree the power of making their opposition more effectual than the Novascotians.

I have therefore taken such measures as the circumstances of the case required in New Brunswick, to moderate the opposition, and keep the public mind in a quiet state.

Sir Edmund Head, the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, is very desirous that a Treaty should be concluded, but is unwilling to assume any responsibility in order to effect it. His Shakespeare, Chaucer, Milton

Cowper

caution, and "red tape" modes of business, contrast unfavorably with the prompt, decisive, and manly straightforwardness of Sir Gaspard Le Marchant in Nova Scotia.

Fortunately I was able to reach Fredericton before the New Brunswick Legislature was adjourned, and prevent any discussion of the propositions now under consideration, or any legislative action of an adverse character, which would have been exceedingly injurious in the present temper of the public mind.

After several interviews with Sir Edmund Head, and the leading members of His Government,

it

it was decided that Delegates should be sent to the Convention from New Brunswick with the requisite instructions, and all such powers as the Lieutenant Governor and Executive Government can confer.

The Delegates that will represent this fine Colony are men of high character, who will compare most favorably with the Members of other delegations, and although they are fully impressed with the importance and value of the Coast-fisheries, yet they will discard local feelings and sectional interests, and will weigh and discuss the matters under consideration in a liberal manner, On Colonial and National Grounds.

When I first mentioned the proposed Convention to Mr Smith, the Inspector General of Canada,

I

I named New York, as preferable either to Halifax or Quebec, as the place of meeting. It is possible that objections may be urged against New York, and that Montreal may be preferred. In such case I respectfully request that no objections be raised on your part, as the change of place will not affect the Negotiation. The result will be the same, while you will have given willingness to respect the sentiments or prejudices of our Colonial Neighbours. At the same time, I hope New York will be selected as the place of Meeting, and I venture to suggest the propriety of your influence being used with Mr Cramptow to effect it. I have told the Colonial Delegates that you would

Probably

probably attend the Convention
if held in New York, but that
your Public Duties would not
allow you to be absent sufficiently
long to visit Montreal.

In the existing State
of Public Feeling in the Colonies,
it was deemed advisable not to
seek for enlarged powers to the
Delegates. There has been for
some time a latent suspicion
in the Colonies, that although
the proposed Treaty would relate
to Colonial Interests only, yet it
would be settled without reference
to those whose interests are more
Specially involved, and without
regard to the feelings, prejudices,
or interests of the Colonists. I
have been especially careful to
impress on the minds of the people
in these Provinces that the

Convention

Convention is a favorable measure
of the President and the cheerful
manner in which this information
has been received, convinces me
it is considered a certain
assurance that their pride will
not be wounded, Northern feelings
shocked, by the want of proper
deference and just consideration.
It may be confidently hoped, that
when the Convention is fully
organized, the Delegates will
observe no lack of inclination
to defer to their proper feelings,
and laudable pride in these
negotiations.

The existence of this
proper sense of self-respect
among the Colonists is to be
approved, rather than condemned,

it

it enhances, if possible, the importance of the subjects considered, and has enabled me to express the marked deference of the President to their rights and interests.

I need scarcely refer at present to the Historic interest which has always attached to the North American fisheries, nor to their maritime importance and pecuniary value. The Records of your own Department prove conclusively, that the original and long sustained Policy of the General Government should not be lost sight of for a moment, but should be pursued with unflinching determination to attain at

whatever

whatever Cost or Sacrifice, a full
participation in what is now
well known to be, the most
Valuable Fishery rights in the
World.

The exceeding Sensitiveness
of the Colonists on this Subject
of the Fisheries, will not subpoine
those who are aware of what they
are asked to surrender; And it is
Now, and must always be matter
of sincere regret, that the short-
sighted Policy of the Government
of the day, alone prevented the
acquisition of those rights, on the
most favorable terms.

In order that the
Department may have a
perfect idea of the extent of

valuable

valuable Coast Fisheries from which our Citizens are now precluded, under the Colonial construction of the Convention of 1818, based upon the opinion of the Principal Law Officers of the Crown in England, I have prepared a Map (Copies of which are sent herewith) which shews distinctly the various Rivers near which our Fishermen can follow their avocation without being molested, and those from which they are shut out, or else continually harassed by British Cruizers.

The valuable Mackarel Fishery which is of so much interest and importance to our

Citizens

Citizens, is situated between
the Shore and the Limit Line,
which commences at the
boundary of the United States
on the Saint Croix and extends
along the Atlantic Coast of
Nova Scotia, around Cape Breton,
outside Prince Edward Island,
across the entrance of the Bay of
Chaleur, then outside the Island
of Anticosti to Mount Joly
on the Labrador Coast, where
our right of Shore Fishery
commences. The Coasts
within these limits following
the several Indentations, are not
less than Four Thousand Miles
in extent, all excellent fishing
ground.

Before

Before the Mackerel
fishery began to be closely
watched and protected (for
the reasons mentioned in my
dispatch from Saint John New
Brunswick) our Vessels absolutely
swarmed on the fishing Grounds
within the Spaces enclosed by
the Joint Line. Each of these
Vessels made two or three full
Fares in the Season, and some
thousands of Valuable Cargoes
were landed every year in the
United States, adding largely to
the wealth and prosperity of
the People by the Riches thus
gathered from the deep.

But a sad Contrast to
this State of things now exists, as I
shall proceed to relate.

On

On my way to the
Provinces, I visited some of
the Fishing Ports of Massachusetts
myself, and from Collector
Peaslee of Boston, received
statements as to the others.
From the Information thus
obtained, I am able to State
that from Gloucester only One
Hundred and Sixty Six Vessels 156
were sent to the Bay Saint
Lawrence in 1853, of these not
more than One in ten made the
second trip, and even those did
not get Full Fares on the first
trip, but went a second time in
the hope of doing better.

The principal persons
engaged in the fishing business

as

Gloucester, estimates that the
loss in 1853, amounted on an
average to One thousand dollars
on each Vessel. They said that
their Vessels were worth on an
average Four thousand dollars each,
and were not suitable for any other
Trade or business. The mackerel
and Cod fisheries on the Shores of
New England are almost completely
broken up, and they are therefore
compelled to send their Vessels to the
Bay of Saint Lawrence, as if they
were kept alongside the Wharves,
it would be equally ruinous to the
Owners and Crews. It was agreed
by all Parties at Gloucester, that
if their Vessels could have had free
access to the fishing grounds last

Season

season, as they had formerly,
the difference to that District alone
would have been at least Four
Hundred thousand dollars.

At Beverley it was
stated that their fleet consisted
of Forty six Vessels in 1853, of
which none went to the Bay
Saint Lawrence. In 1852
Thirteen of their Vessels went to the
Bay for Mackarel, but owing to the
bad luck, the voyages were wholly
unsuccessful, consequently none went
in 1853.

At Salem only two
Mackarel licences were granted
in 1853, and at Marblehead only
Six such licences were granted last
season. In these places the old
Bank fishing Vessels are being

to be placed

replaced by others of a superior class, that would be employed part of the season in the Bay for Mackarel, if that Fishery presented the prospect of being profitable.

The Deputy Collector at Newburyport stated that there are about Ninety Fishing Vessels belonging to that Port, of which Seventy went to the Bay for Mackarel last year. In his opinion, not more than one-third of that number would go this year, in consequence of the restrictions. Some of the parties engaged in the Fisheries at this place, stated that the Vessels engaged made Ruinous voyages, with the exception of a very few, which to use their own

words

words "stole their Sales". They added, that all were withdrawing from the Business who could; but if the Restrictions were removed, the business would increase and be of great benefit to Newburyport.

At Portsmouth it was stated that only six Vessels went last Season from thence to the Bay for Mackarel, that their Voyages were equally disastrous with those from other Ports, and that no Vessels will probably go from that Port this Season.

At Boston & Salem at the Custom House, that only a dozen Licences were granted there last Season, for the Mackarel Fishery. Many Vessels from the Outports have been accustomed to pack their Fish

at

at Boston and East Boston every year; but latterly, the business has dwindled to almost nothing in consequence of its unprofitableness.

The Towns of Warwick and Dennis, on Cape Cod, owne One hundred fishing Vessels, of which about two-thirds are engaged in the Mackerel fishery. After their Spring fishing on our own Shores is over, they go to the Bay for Mackerel, but lastly year they made such poor voyages, that under present circumstances, very few will go this year. They are altogether discouraged. One of their Vessels of one hundred Tons, manned by sixteen men, was out

weeks

week, in the Bay during last season, and returned with only one Barrel of Mackerel!

In estimating the average loss sustained by the Gloucester Vessels, the losses arising from detention and delay, and the damage that accrued from Vessels being driven out of Harbours in the Bay, were not taken into account, neither the loss sustained by the Crews from their waste of time.

In consequence of the Annoyances to which our Vessels were subjected in 1853, while in the Harbors of the Bay Saint Lawrence they resorted for shelter to the last

Indict-

Point of Prince Edward Island,
a good anchorage, with some winds.
There they were caught in the
Autumn by a severe southerly
gale. Very many Vessels were
driven on shore, and a number
entirely lost. The damage and
loss to Gloucester Vessels only from
this Cause alone, amounted to more
than Twenty thousand dollars.

These Statements, on
which the utmost reliance may
be placed, exhibit a very gloomy
State of things for our industrious
and hardy Fishermen. Unless
some change takes place, beneficial
to their interests, the Northern
Fisheries of the United States will
be almost wholly ruined, and in

all

all probability will cease entirely,
except on a very limited scale, in
small boats, on our own shores.

Our Fishermen labour
under one serious difficulty with
regard to the fisheries, near the
shores of the Provinces, which has
not heretofore been adverted to in
a manner befitting its importance.
They are almost wholly without
information whereby their reliances can
be placed, as to the haunts, habits,
and seasons of the Fish in different
localities on those shores, and more
especially within the Bay Saint
Lawrence. Such information would
be to them of great interest, and
give them substantial advantages.

It

It would enable them to
pursue their voyages with greater
certainty, and more assurance of
meeting fish of the various kinds
sought after at given localities,
at particular seasons in each
season. Many of the old
and experienced fishermen among
our people are possessed of valuable
information on these points, but are
not very willing to give it to the
Public, because while they possess
such knowledge exclusively, it gives
them a certain superiority and various
advantages over others not so well
informed.

With the exception of New-

Commerce

Brunswick which has done something toward an inspection & Report upon its Fisheries, none of the other Colonies has taken a step in the matter — not even the Fishing Colony of Newfoundland, where the fisheries have been prosecuted steadily for the last two Centuries.

A good Commercial and Statistical Account of the British North American Fisheries is greatly needed, and an accurate topographical description of the several fisheries on the Atlantic Shores of the Provinces, around Newfoundland, and within the Bay Saint Lawrence, would be of

incalculable

value to our fishermen. I am well assured, that the want of this precise local information, which the Provinces are by no means disposed to furnish, debars our fishermen from various profitable branches of the fishery business, in which they would readily engage, with great advantage, if they could only learn when, where, and how they could be successfully prosecuted.

I beg respectfully to draw your attention in particular to the importance of furnishing our fishermen with the precise information on these points which they so greatly need, in such shape as will be most useful to them in their

laborious

laborious pursuits. A full Exam-
ination of these British American
fisheries in all their details, and
a well digested report upon them,
is just as necessary to our fishermen
as the carefully prepared and
expensively got up Geological
Reports can possibly be to those who
are interested in them.

A good practical Report,
with accurate local information, accom-
panied by Maps and Sketches of the
fishing grounds and other useful
details, would be invaluable, and
would be hailed with delight by
every American fisherman.

It is worthy of
remark, that our Northern fisheries

although

although of great importance have
of late years escaped the attention
of the General Government to a great
extent, as compared with other
leading interests of the Union,
thus adding another reason to those
already mentioned for their being in
such a shattered state. There is
now an urgent necessity for seamen for
our Navy and Mercantile Marine, and
the prompt settlement of this Fishery
Question would give new life and
animation to a great National
interest now in the most languishing
State. It would open new and
extended fields for the training of
seamen under the most favorable
auspices, and upon a large scale.

Our

Our people would have renewed
confidence in our ability to furnish
well-trained sailors as fast as they
are needed for present exigencies,
and might rest assured of our
Commercial supremacy being
maintained forever hereafter.

Never before has
this matter presented itself in such
an imposing shape, rendering its
claims for an immediate adjustment
almost imperative upon the
Government.

It has been frequently
remarked, that the especial attention
of the Government, and the most
anxious solicitude of our Statesmen
have been so intently bent in Southern

affairs

affairs, that these British North American Colonies constituting a Nation in embryo, have not received a fair share of notice.

Having thus freely expressed my views on matters which have been brought under my notice frequently heretofore and during the last few weeks in the most striking manner, I shall close this despatch with a brief notice of the present position of the British Colonies, and the General Sentiments of their People.

The Inward and Outward Trade of the five British North American Colonies now amount to Eighty millions of dollars annually.

The

The Ships inwards
and Outwards to and from Foreign
Ports, exclusive of local trade,
amounted in 1853 to Four
Millions of tons very nearly -

The aggregate of Tonnage
owned and registered in these
Colonies, now amounts to Five
Hundred and Fifty Thousand Tons.

They have besides -
built and sold in England during
the last year, One hundred and
fifty Thousand Tons of new Shipping,
and thus amount of tonnage will
be considerably exceeded by the
new Ships built during the present
year.

Your

You will be pleased to remember that these Ships are advantageously and profitably employed on every Ocean; that the Character of Colonial Ships is rapidly rising; that they nearly equal the first Class of American and British Ships; and that the improvement in the moral and intellectual Character of Ship Masters and Seamen is fully keeping pace with Colonial improvement in Naval Architecture.

The Province of New Brunswick alone owns more Ships of a thousand tons each than the Empire of France, and the

British

British North American Colonies
in the aggregate, are in some
respects the most navigating
power in the world.

The value of Fish
caught in the Colonies last year
amounted to Fifteen millions of
dollars thus apportioned — New
= foundland and Labrador Six
Millions — Nova Scotia, five millions
and the remaining four millions
among New Brunswick, Prince
Edward Island and Canada,

The number of Vessels,
boats, and men to which this
enormous fishery gives employment
is undoubtedly very large; but of

these

these I cannot give even an approximate estimate with any degree of certainty, owing to the entire absence of local Statistics, and detailed information as to the Colonial Fisheries, to which I have already adverted in this despatch.

If you will glance at the Map of North America, you will see how completely the British American Possessions are united to us geographically, although apparently separated by several thousand miles of frontier, and several other thousand miles of mere shadowy lines. You cannot fail to see

That

that the free exchange of all
kinds of manufactures and
products in Countries so
situated, is almost incredible,
and that both Governments
will only be true to their
natures and their interests in
breaking down those artificial
barriers which embarrass Commerce
and rend asunder a kindred
people.

The population of these
Colonies, at the present rate of
increase, will ere long amount
to one millions of people. The
present population is not only
thus rapidly increasing, but
it is also advancing in material
Wealth, the elements of which

their

their Country possesses in the most astonishing degree, as is proved by every practical or Scientific examination which latter place. They are also advancing in knowledge; Most liberal appropriations are made for the support of their Schools, which are fast taking hands with those of New England - by which they are influenced - and their exertions for the promotion of Education, and the diffusion of knowledge in a variety of ways, prove that their Social System will be established on a broad and enduring basis.

In

In former despatches
to the Government I have
described the political freedom
of the Colonists, and the perfect
system of Self-Government which
after great struggles and many
delays has been obtained from
Her Majesty's Government. They
possess the sole management
of their local Revenues, and the
absolute control of Provincial Affairs,
in every thing which does not
interfere with Imperial Legis-
lation, or the Treaties of Great
Britain with Foreign Powers.

It was my duty at
former periods to advise Mr.
Buchanan and Mr. Clayton of

the

the Americanizing influences which the settlement of the North Eastern Boundary question exercised upon the Colonies, and on several occasions at the present time, I have had strong confirmation of those opinions. So acutely did Mr. Webster feel on this subject that he named it to me "as a fit sequel to the North Eastern Boundary Treaty", and withheld all instructions on the subject to Mr. Abbott Lawrence, then our Minister to Great Britain, up to the last hour of his life he forbade all interference and was firmly resolved, that he

would

would himself have the honor
of settling this "Great matter".

The settlement of
the North Eastern boundary
Question, was highly gratifying
to the Statesmen of our Country,
and its results have proved their
opinion of its influence and
importance to be quite correct.
Yet I feel quite safe in
stating that the influence and
importance of the Boundary
Question is altogether outweighed
by the Questions now under
Consideration. If a Treaty
be concluded as now proposed it
will be quite impossible to

Intimate

estimate the amount of American influence which will be exercised over the people of the Provinces, and the great future of Continental progress, while securing the extensive fishing privileges on their Coasts forever, is to us matter of the greatest material interest and extreme importance.

I am fully justified in stating to you openly and fairly, that any expenditure of money within a reasonable Amount would be a mere "bagatelle" in comparison with the immensely valuable privileges to be gained

Permanently

permanently, and the power and
influence that would be given
forever to our Confederacy.

In view of our present
relations with these Colonies which
promise such a brilliant future
— in view of the fact that at
this very hour they constitute a
Commercial and Maritime Power
occupying a vast extent of the
Northern portion of this Continent
and that they are in the full
possession and enjoyment of the
most valuable fishery rights and
Maritime privileges — in view
of the general merits of the
Question, and of all I have

presented

presented both in person and in writing to your consideration — I beg leave to express the hope that the action of the Government will be prompt, liberal and conciliatory.

I have strong grounds for stating my firm belief that the present favorable opening for effecting a Treaty, is one which may not again occur very soon, and further, that the Statesmen of England and leading men of the Colonies are now in a favorable mood for making a settlement on amicable and liberal terms. On our part as well as on the other side,

all

all selfish and narrow Considerations
must be discarded in order to
effect such a glorious result,
and all proper measures for
attaining it, will be fully
sustained by American Citizens
in every part of the Union.

I sincerely wish it
was in your power to see the
British North American Colonies
as I have seen them, and be
convinced I have not coloured
my statements respecting them
too highly. At all events, I
trust that you will be present
at the proposed Convention,
and judge for yourself as to the
Character and abilities of the

Delegates

Delegates, and thus form some opinion of the people they will represent.

No person in the Foreign Department of the Government, no matter how much higher his position than the humble one I have held for years, and still occupy, has the honor of presenting to you a subject of greater importance, or one which demands more profound consideration and instant attention, than that which I now lay before you. National interests demand that the Government should exercise its Constitutional and implied powers of action for the purpose

of "doing what is morally possible,
"what is proper, and conformable
"to our duties".

This is probably the
last general despatch I shall
have the honor of presenting to
you before I appear in person.
I can only now add, that
throughout the whole of the
protracted business now approaching
a successful issue, I have never
sought either honors or advancement
for myself, but have labored
to effect a settlement of these
great questions on purely
National grounds, convinced of
their extreme importance to the
Welfare of our Country.

The

The further I have advanced in this matter, the more fully have I been convinced of the vast influences a favorable Settlement will exercise upon our own people, and through them over the Colonies. At length the time has come for prompt, definite and Statesmanlike action, All is now in good train for the conclusion of a Treaty which will advance the highest interests of the Union, and redound to the honor of the men, who shall be so fortunate and so gifted as to accomplish it.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Obedient Servant

I D Andrew

Andrews

References to this Map

The pink line from the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick, extending thence continuously outside the Headlands around Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island and Anticosti, to Mount Joly on the Labrador Coast, shows the limit outside which American vessels should alone pursue the fisheries, according to the Colonial construction of the Convention of 1818, as upheld by the Law Officers of the Crown in England — In the spaces within this line, and close to the shores everywhere, is found the valuable Mackerel fishery.

The extent of Coast within this pink line, following its numerous indentations, is fully four thousand miles, all excellent fishing ground.

The pink line around the southern and eastern Coasts of Newfoundland shows the limits for American vessels on those Coasts, according to the same construction of the Convention of 1818.

Those portions of the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland Shaded pink, as also the shores of the Magdaline Islands are free to American citizens to land and cure their fish, where uninhabited.

On that part of the Coast of Newfoundland Shaded blue from Cape Ray to Cape John, the citizens of France have a concurrent right of fishery with British and Americans and the privilege of curing their fish upon the land.

The three small Islands of St Pierre, Miquelon, and Langley in Tri-color are occupied by the French as a fishing station. The blue line indicates the mid-channel between those Islands and Newfoundland out to which British and French fish respectively, and thus avoid collision.

QUEBEC

LAKE ST JOHN

King's Post

Kiguagouchiak

Chicoutimi

Canall

R. du Chen

Chaudiere R.

Etchemin R.

Isle of Orleans

St Lawrence R.

St Jean

Grosse Isle

St Louis

L. Beauport

Montmorency R.

Sagueney R.

L. Kenogami

Kiskisouk

Wool as took or Main St. John

Black R.

Little Black R.

L. Pohenagamook

R. Verte

Blue R.

Allegash R.

L. Woolagansaquegan

L. Umaskis

L. Pagaquayaque

Upper Falls

Grand Falls

Green R.

Madawaska R.

Baker's Br.

Long L.

Temiscouata L.

Thalads L.

Middle L.

Head L.

Rimouske R.

Metis R.

Matapediac L.

Matapediac R.

Restigouche R.

Upsalquitch R.

Campbellton

Dalhousie

Bathurst

Newcastle

Douglastown

Chatham

Miramichi R.

Little Southwest

Northwest Miramichi

Escuminac

Jacques R.

Escuminac R.

Little Escuminac R.

Petite Rochelle

Caspediac R.

Caspediac B.

Metis B.

Mitis R.

Mitis

Rivière du Loup

Kamouraska

Kamouraska R.

Trois Pistoles

Trois Pistoles R.

Rivière Ouelle

Rivière Ouelle R.

Kamouraska B.

Portneuf R.

Pt. Deschambault

Pt. Deschambault R.

Batiscan R.

Batiscan

Batiscan B.

Trois Rivieres

Trois Rivieres R.

Yamaska R.

Nicolet R.

Nicolet

Nicolet B.

Gentilly R.

Gentilly

Gentilly B.

Becancour R.

Becancour

Becancour B.

Pt. du Lac

Pt. du Lac R.

Lake St Peter

Lake St Peter R.

Maskinonge R.

Maskinonge

Maskinonge B.

L. Maskinonge

L. Maskinonge R.

L. Ouareau

L. Ouareau R.

L. Assumption

L. Assumption R.

L. Chicot

L. Chicot R.

L. Ouareau R.

L. Ouareau

L. Ouareau B.

L. Assumption R.

L. Assumption

L. Assumption B.

L. Chicot R.

L. Chicot

L. Chicot B

MAINE

NEW BRUNSWICK

BAY OF FUNDY

NOVA SCOTIA

L Negantic
Penobscot R
Kennebec R
Dead R
Connecticut R
Magalloway R
L Umbugog
Androscoggin R
Sandy R
Sebago Pond
Saco R
Portland
York
Portsmouth
Newburyport
Cape Anne
BOSTON
Oldtown
Bangor
Brewer
Augusta
Belfast
Castine
Harrington
Columbia
Machias
Lit Machias
Grand Manan
Metinic Isl
Mount Desert Rock
Houlton
Woodstock
Stanley
Tay
FREDERICTON
Oromocto
St John R
St Stephens
St Andrews
St JOHN
Carlton
L Eutopia
Scoodic Lakes
Passadumkeag R
Pleasant R
Schoodic R
Eel L
Chiputneticook or Grand Lake
Magaguadavic L
N Oromocto L
S Oromocto L
Salmon R
Keswick R
Nashwaak R
Keenebecasis
Hammond R
Kennebecasis
Petitcodiac
Memramcook R
Shepody
Tantramar R
Westchester
Amherst
Wallace R
Tidnish R
Pugwash
Pictou
New Glasgow
Truro
Onslow
Economy
Parrsboro
Cumberland
Fundy
Minas Basin
Annapolis
Digby
Digby Gut
Wilmot
Bridgetown
Weymouth
New Edinburgh
Long I
Brier I
C St Mary
Tusket R
Yarmouth
C Forchu
Liverpool
Argyle
Pubnico
Barrington
Seal Island
C Sable
C Negro
Port Joli
St Margaret Bay
Mahone Bay
Lunenburg
Rossignol
Jordan R
Clyde R
Sable R
Shelburne
Port Roseway
Shag R
Magaguadavic R
Waweig R
Scoodic R
Mattawamkeag R
Mattawamkeag L
Molumkus R
Wytopitlock R
Salmon R
Meduxnekeag R
Trout R
Penobscot R
Seboeis R
Mattaseunk L
Millinocket L
Ambejejis R
Lincoln
Mattawamkeag
Kenduskeag
Sebasticook R
Marsh R
Piscataquis
Dead R
Moose R
Brassua L
Moosehead L
Baker Branch
Seboeis R
Ebeeme Branch
Bamedunkook Lake
Chesuncook L
Chesuncook
Penobscot R
Heads of Connecticut R
L Pugnugamus
Ungenevgamus
Scowbowpan L
Trout R
L Millinocket
Aroostook R
Prestile R
L Pleasant
Meduxnekeag R
Salmon R
Little Salmon R
Tobique R
Nictau R
Gulquac R
Restigouche R
Upsalquitch R
Patapedia R
Matapedia R
Metapedia R
Cascapedia R
Ristigouche R
Grand Lake
Grand Falls
Madawaska R
Green River
Baker Brook
Temiscouata L
Temiscouata
Little Salmon R
Green River
Madawaska
Little Madawaska R
Little Madawaska
Fish R
Aroostook R
Presque Isle
Mars Hill
Caribou
Limestone
Houlton
Woodstock
Stanley
Tay
Salmon R
Keswick R
Nashwaak R
Eel L
Chiputneticook or Grand Lake
Magaguadavic L
FREDERICTON
Oromocto
St John R
N Oromocto L
S Oromocto L
Oromocto R
Nashwaaksis
Keenebecasis
Petitcodiac
Memramcook R
Shepody
Tantramar R
Westchester
Amherst
Wallace R
Tidnish R
Pugwash
Pictou
New Glasgow
Truro
Onslow
Economy
Parrsboro
Cumberland
Fundy
Minas Basin
Annapolis
Digby
Digby Gut
Wilmot
Bridgetown
Weymouth
New Edinburgh
Long I
Brier I
C St Mary
Tusket R
Yarmouth
C Forchu
Liverpool
Argyle
Pubnico
Barrington
Seal Island
C Sable
C Negro
Port Joli
St Margaret Bay
Mahone Bay
Lunenburg
Rossignol
Jordan R
Clyde R
Sable R
Shelburne
Port Roseway
Shag R
Magaguadavic R
Waweig R
Scoodic R
Mattawamkeag R
Mattawamkeag L
Molumkus R
Wytopitlock R
Salmon R
Meduxnekeag R
Trout R
Penobscot R
Seboeis R
Mattaseunk L
Millinocket L
Ambejejis R
Lincoln
Mattawamkeag
Kenduskeag
Sebasticook R
Marsh R
Piscataquis
Dead R
Moose R
Brassua L
Moosehead L
Baker Branch
Seboeis R
Ebeeme Branch
Bamedunkook Lake
Chesuncook L
Chesuncook
Penobscot R
Heads of Connecticut R
L Pugnugamus
Ungenevgamus
Scowbowpan L
Trout R
L Millinocket
Aroostook R
Prestile R
L Pleasant
Meduxnekeag R
Salmon R
Little Salmon R
Tobique R
Nictau R
Gulquac R
Restigouche R
Upsalquitch R
Patapedia R
Matapedia R
Metapedia R
Cascapedia R
Ristigouche R
Grand Lake
Grand Falls
Madawaska R
Green River
Baker Brook
Temiscouata L
Temiscouata
Little Salmon R
Green River
Madawaska
Little Madawaska R
Little Madawaska
Fish R
Aroostook R
Presque Isle
Mars Hill
Caribou
Limestone

Engraved on stone and Printed by
D. McLellan.
26 Spruce Street, New York.

45
44
71
70
69
68
67
66
65

GULF OF ST LAWRENCE

NEWFOUNDLAND

ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI

BAY OF CHALEUR

St GEORGES BAY

Magdalen Islands

Anticosti Island

Bonaventure I.

Miscou I.

Shippagan I.

Caribou I.

Entry I.

Deer I.

Brion I.

Bird I.

Mingan Is.

Mecatina Bay

Esquimaux Bay

Sandwich Bay

Hamilton Inlet

Douglas

Dalhousie

Campbellton

Bathurst

Chatham

Newcastle

Douglastown

Escuminac

Richibucto

Shediac

Buctouche

Caraquet

Tracadie Lagoon

Tabusintac Lagoon

Miramichi Lagoon

Portage Is.

Escuminac Pt.

Miscou Pt.

Caribou Pt.

Entry Pt.

Deer Pt.

Brion Pt.

Bird Pt.

Mingan Pt.

Mecatina Pt.

Esquimaux Pt.

Sandwich Pt.

Hamilton Pt.

Douglas Pt.

Dalhousie Pt.

Campbellton Pt.

Bathurst Pt.

Chatham Pt.

Newcastle Pt.

Douglastown Pt.

Escuminac Pt.

Richibucto Pt.

Shediac Pt.

Buctouche Pt.

Caraquet Pt.

Tracadie Pt.

Tabusintac Pt.

Miramichi Pt.

Portage Pt

BRITIS

including the GU

NE

Comp

HENRY F. D

TO HON. THO

WEST FROM GREENWICH

64 63 62 61 60 59 58 57

NOTRE DAME BAY

WHITE BAY

STRAITS OF BELLISLE

BONAVISTA BAY

THE GARLAND

RED INDIAN DEER

ST GEORGES BAY

LABRADOR

MAP

of the eastern portion of

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

including the **GULF OF ST LAWRENCE,** and part of the

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Compiled from the latest Surveys and Charts by

HENRY F. PERLEY for the Report of **I. D. ANDREWS**

TO HON. THOMAS CORWIN, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

1852.

Hunt

Washington
June 9th 11

I. D. Andrews, Esq

So far as I can learn, the principal opposition to the Treaty will be on the insertion of Coal among the free articles. Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania may prove shaky on that point. It is of great importance to have statistics and all other information bearing on that subject collected and presented in an imposing form to the Senators and M. C.s from those states. I wish you to give that direction to your efforts. I hope to see you at the Dept tomorrow.

Yours &c W. L. Marcy.

Washington
July 15th

I. D. Andrews, Esq

Sir

I have not yet seen the Coal statistical statement. I expected it some days ago. I hope you are doing all you can for the Fishery Treaty. I should like to have you call at the Department.

Yours truly
W. L. Marcy.

Department of State,
Washington, 25th July, 1854.

To the Honorable
R. M. T. Hunter,
Washington.

My dear Sir.

This will be presented to you by I. D. Andrews, Esquire, who has been much employed by the Secretary of State as a confidential agent in the British Provinces. He is thoroughly acquainted with public men and affairs in that quarter, and with the relations between the United States and the Provinces. His information and experience you may find serviceable in forming or confirming your opinions upon the Fisheries Treaty; and you may implicitly rely upon his integrity and discretion.

I have the honor to be,
My dear Sir,
With entire respect,
Your obedient servant,
W. L. Marcy.

Washington
Decbr 4th 1854

My Dear Sir,

In consequence of numerous and pressing engagements, I shall probably have no opportunity to see you before you leave for Newfoundland.

If you can do so with convenience, I hope you will take Concord in your route, and visit our friend Recd Henry Parker. I shall always entertain a high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by you in relation to the Fishery question, and other matters during the progress of the negotiations which preceded the Reciprocity Treaty, and, it was a matter of sincere regret that, I could not in the exercise of legal authority and a just discretion embrace in the order for payment, all the items in your account for expenses incurred and money actually paid.

With the best wishes for your success and happiness

Your friend and servant
Franklin Pierce.

Israel D, Andrews, Esq
National Hotel
Washington
D, C.

Copies
of Letters
from Mr
Macy and
others

Mr Bennett

A

Mr Clayton, in his instructions to Mr Bennett July 6. 1849. says "The President reposing confidence in your integrity, abilities and prudence, has appointed you Special Agent for the United States, for the purpose of visiting the British North American Provinces, & collect Statistical and other information relating to the history, condition and future prospects of those Colonies, especially in connection with their present and prospective relations, Commercial and political with the United States. The duty is a delicate

and important one: and
will also by wire dispatch
& enable You & gather
all Your Materials and
& make a full report
to Your Government upon
them before the Meeting of
Congress in December next.
You will in the meantime
keep the Department
constantly advised of
all Your Movements, and
Communicate to it fully
from time to time Your
observations and any useful
Suggestions which may occur
to Your Mind, having a bearing
upon American and
British interests and upon
the great questions of Commercial
intercourse between the
Colonies and the United
States, which have Arisen or
are likely to arise out of the
recent Navigation Act of
England.

and the relaxation of the former restrictive policy. On this subject I have had full and frequent Conversations with you, in which I have [redacted] amply explained the Views of the United States in reference to the neighboring Colonies and the particular information which we desire to obtain through your instrumentality.

It will probably be necessary for you to Visit each of the Colonies Viz Canada, New Brunswick Nova Scotia, New Foundland, Cape Breton Prince Edwards Island. Your attention is called to the following points particularly as to which exact information is required. Viz.

1. The Trade and Commerce of each Colony.
2. The Tonnage of each Colony.

3. The Tonnage Employed in the Fisheries.
4. The Number of Men Employed in the Fisheries
5. Cost of building Vessels.
6. Cost of Sailing Vessels.
7. Amount of Coal Exported to the United States.
8. Fish Exported to the United States.
9. Number of tons of Coal imported from the United States into Each Colony & Rate of duty on the same
10. Agricultural productions.
11 Fisheries.
12 Manufactures.
13. Salaries of Chief Public officers.
14. Debts and Revenues of Each Colony.
15. The benefits of opening the Welland Canal and the St Lawrence, as well as other rivers, and the Coasting trade Inland Navigation.

&c.

is believed that with proper diligence the duties hereby imposed upon You, will not require at the outside more than four months for their accomplishment, and Your familiarity with the Colonies You are to visit, will enable You to select with judgment the best routes of travel as well as the most advantageous Method of Executing Your duties.

Your Compensation will be at the rate of Eight dollars a day, from the time of Your departure until Your return to Washington, and You will be allowed Your travelling and other Expenses during Your absence, for which You will be careful to take Vouchers, in all cases

Where

they can be obtained. The
Sum of six hundred
dollars is a reasonable
account."

Sir.

The President deeming confidential
communication upon the subject of the
Boundary between your Special mission to
visit the North American Colonies for the
purpose of obtaining from the authorities
thereof such information in
regard thereto relating to their State and
Government, and the present state
of political feeling in the Colonies and
the exact state of their relations with
Great Britain and this Country.

The duty is an important
and delicate one and requires the
exercise of discretion, Reticence
and Constant application. On this
subject I have had full and frequent
Conversations with you and have
possessed you with the views of the
Government on this interesting and
important subject.

You are acquainted with
the history of the Negotiations between
this Government and Great Britain
and the Colonies, and will not fail
to explain in a proper Manner
to the Colonists leading Colonists the
Causes which have retarded the

Progress

You are also to acquaint
with the [illegible] the Council
time and the [illegible]
[illegible] Commissioners
by any change.

You are also that
a Treaty of Amity, Peace
and Commerce between Great Britain
and the United States
with a brief dispatch, which I
have [illegible] the first offer
made, in this form, on this question, and
whether accepted or not will
undoubtedly form the basis of a
permanent Treaty.

You will [illegible]
officers of this Government residing
in the several Ports in the Colonies; and
you acquaintance with the principal
Colonial officers, and you acquaintance
with Colonial trade, and that you
have no [illegible] employed
employed on important

confidential Letter of this date from the Treasury Department on [illegible] relating to the Colonial interests, I shall [illegible] your views in carrying out the wishes of the Department on [illegible] You to assert, on those Matters in which the Government [illegible] fully [illegible]

I have [illegible] to express [illegible] Colonies are left [illegible] the Assent to the provisions [illegible] Treaty and the Statutes, and that the Treaty [illegible] Satisfactory [illegible] Canada [illegible] Nfld. [illegible] recent Letter [illegible] from the Colonies, particularly [illegible] Newfoundland [illegible] and Cape Colony [illegible]

I am, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) Granville

Sir A. Galt, &c. &c. &c.

Colonies and this Country & ought to
only be used in securing the Common
Interest, Mutually advantageous,
& to stimulate and extend our
influence & Power and interest in
this Country and to maintain it

although the feeling and
Sympathies of a people naturally
follow in the same channel
of trade and Commerce, and
while it would be satisfying to
the human heart to wreak in this
instance upon you fully avenge
the circumstances attending the early
settlements of the Colonies this feeling
ought & will never obtain
and the interests of that power to
influence the public policy should
with the view of bearing always a
paramount Control and to direct
Commercial and political Agencies
of the Colonists

You will therefore in
a proper Manner Confer with
the most influential Men in the

Colonies, but upon the Intent this Government has in their Arrangement to Establish the Limits and Fixation the Bounds which unite the two Countries.

A Copy of the proposed Treaty, and of my Note & Mr Crampton's Dispatch with Instructions & which may with Propriety Contain be shown to Lord ... is herewith Inclosed. You can as private Confidential, and Mark the Memorandum Set Aside as Contains objections and Remarks having Part of its Foundation

If in your Judgment it is necessary to Visit all the Colonies you are authorized to do so - and are by your Instructions to Depart on such Visit to Your Government and to Make such Suggestions as You may Consider Beneficial for the Success and Adjustment of this Measure -

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Your compensation will be at the rate of Eight dollars per day. Commencing on the 4th day of April. Your Accounts & Vouchers will be required for such Expenditures as will arise in the discharge of your duty. Such Contingent and Miscellaneous Expenditures as will be incurred upon Travelling on the Public Service, Postage and Telegraphing will be admitted upon your own affidavit.

You are to draw for three thousand five hundred dollars to defray the expenses attending the Survey.

J. D. Andrews Esq.
Confidential Agent
in the British Provinces
Instructions

Modified

201.

REPORT

—OF THE—

GOVERNMENT OF THE BOSTON BOARD OF TRADE.

The Committee appointed on the 4th of June, to consider what shall be done towards defraying certain expenses incurred in the negotiation of the Reciprocity Treaty with the British N. A. Provinces, and in the passage of the law of Congress carrying it into effect, and of the amendment thereto authorizing the return of certain duties paid between the 11th September, 1854, and the 16th March, 1855; (it being understood that these expenses were necessarily incurred by Israel D. Andrews, Esq., in his efforts to secure the completion of the treaty and the passage of the law, and that he has come under personal liabilities for their payment,) have given the subject their careful attention, and have the honor to submit the following report:

Your Committee have held three meetings and with the desire to make themselves familiar with the whole subject, have invited Mr. Andrews to meet them at one of these meetings and have heard the history of the Treaty from his own lips. They have also requested and had the benefit of the attendance of quite a number of gentlemen, some of whom are members of our Board, and others not, but men who are particularly engaged in business with the Provinces, and are familiar with the benefits which they and we are likely to receive and are actually receiving from the operation of the Treaty and the Laws in question.

Your Committee regarded it at the outset as very proper that they should be made acquainted with the *nature* of the expenses incurred, as well as the *amount*; that they should also have some evidence of the *actual services* of Mr. Andrews and of the value of them,—of the time spent, and of the difficulties in his path which have been successfully overcome, in order that they might determine whether the obligations which we are under for the almost incalculable advantages we receive, are due to him or to some one else; and they now proceed very briefly to inform you of the result of their investigations.

Mr. Andrews has been more or less connected with the subject for the last ten years, and for the last seven, including a part of the year 1848, he has devoted himself constantly and almost exclusively to the prosecution of his favorite scheme for reciprocal free trade with the British N. A. Provinces. During that time the negotiations and legislation relating to it, have passed through a variety of changes and assumed a variety of phases.

Sometimes the difficulties in the way of its final success have seemed absolutely insurmountable, and at no time until its consummation, was it free from numerous vicissitudes and contingencies, the happening of any one of which would infallibly have defeated it.

To make it effective, that is a *fixed fact*, it had to have the sanction of five Colonial Legislatures, and of the English Home Government, of both Houses of Congress and of the President. When we consider the opposition which the subject has met with in the Presidents and Cabinets of former Administrations and from statesmen of great eminence in this country, and that Mr. Webster and Mr. Everett were almost the only statesmen, high in authority,—until the commencement of the present administration,—who appeared fully to comprehend its advantages and who gave it their cordial and energetic support; when we reflect also on the vast interests involved, and the jealousies and asperities which were felt between the representatives of some of these interests at the commencement of negotiations and which continued almost to the close and frequently interrupted them, and the absolute necessity of allaying these jealousies and of harmonizing these interests, *we are amazed that the glorious consummation should have been attained.*

To secure the advantages mentioned in this report to his country and to us, Mr. Andrews has spent seven of the best years of his life and all the means he could command. When others ceased even to hope, he but redoubled his energies and spent more freely his means.

The expenses of such and so long continued efforts as he put forth for Reciprocity and the Fisheries, must of necessity be great. Mr. Andrews has reported them to us at ninety-three thousand dollars, of which a trifle over fifty-three thousand remains unpaid. This amount does not appear to us extravagant in any view, and when considered in connection with the grand result, is utterly insignificant.

To insure success these expenses appear to us to have been necessary and unavoidable in the employment of agents in the Colonies and in the United States, in travelling, in enlisting the press, in employing writers and preparing articles for Reviews, in awakening and directing public opinion, in collecting statistics and in keeping the subject alive for so many years by almost every variety of means and expenditure, when the least abatement of effort would have lost it. By these means and by others equally expensive and necessary, and by social influences and agencies in a great measure the result of these, Mr. Andrews enlarged the number of well disposed persons, and secured the assistance and personal good will, in aid of the merits of his cause, of those persons by whose action the great result was finally accomplished.

Your Committee think there can be but one opinion, that whatever advantages we derive from the Reciprocity Treaty, and the Laws in question, those advantages are due mainly to the services of Mr. Andrews, and they wish to call your attention for a moment to the actual advantages we *do* receive, though in the depressed state of business throughout the country, it cannot be expected that the benefits will have shown themselves in anything like their full extent during the three months only which have passed since the treaty took effect.

One which will be regarded as a pretty direct advantage, is that there has been paid back in cash, or is due from the Government to parties in Boston, the sum of $79,467.23 for return duties. There is still more due which has not been claimed, and the total amount in all places will exceed $500,000, WHICH WOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN PAID AT ALL BUT FOR THE LABORS OF MR. ANDREWS.

A second advantage is, in the reception of bread stuffs from Canada, and in the demand for our manufactures.

A third, in the increase of our freight and shipping business for both exports and imports, already sensibly felt by the lines of railways in the direction of the Provinces.

A fourth,—of importance to us all, and especially to our Manufacturers, Railway Companies, and Gas Works,—is the cheapening of coal.

A fifth, that we are actually enjoying the rights of fishing in common with British subjects, on the lakes, sea-coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island, along an extent of sea-coast amounting to three or four thousand miles, without being restricted to any distance from the shore,—a right which we never have enjoyed since 1818.

We are, moreover, on fair and equal and friendly terms with a population (numbering already over three millions) whose territory joins our own for thousands of miles,—a population as enterprising and intelligent as our own, and one,—which is increasing very rapidly in numbers and wealth.

All these advantages we gain. There is one peril *avoided*, the benefits of which we can never too highly appreciate, and that is the *peril of war*.

We have had two or three disputes already about the fisheries, and nearly as many boundary contentions to settle, which have required long negotiations and the best talent of our country. We have been upon the verge of war, and have given our utmost meed of praise to the statesmen who have saved us from it, yet none of the treaties made have been of the commercial importance of the one now in question. By it the irritating question of the fisheries is settled, and settled amicably and peacefully and to the reciprocal advantage of all interested. Had this not been done, war was almost *certain*. In this view of the case, no man can calculate the value and importance of the Treaty. We are saved from *war*—a war the duration of which no man can tell—a war that would have ruined our commerce, and cost us hundreds of millions of dollars; and we are not only saved from this war, but we have acquired almost all we could have gained by any war, at the best, and it has cost the untiring services of Mr. Andrews for seven years, and less than one hundred thousand dollars!

The political friends of Mr. Cobden, in token of their appreciation of his distinguished services in effecting the repeal of the Corn Laws in England, proposed a public subscription, which resulted in their presenting to him the sum of £70,000, or $350,000.

Can we not in a measure imitate their example?

It is the unanimous opinion of your committee that the expenses incurred ought to be paid, and that, too, at once. The advantages, however, derived from the treaty, are not ours alone; other cities and towns are quite as much interested as ourselves. New York, all the cities and towns on the lakes and on the great lines of railway, the railway companies themselves, and all the towns interested in the fisheries, are deeply concerned in this matter, and will doubtless be willing and glad to contribute their share of the sum to be raised.

Your committee, therefore, recommend that a Committee of this Board be appointed to prepare an address to the public, correspond with Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and individuals in other places, apportion as justly as may be the sum to be raised, and to solicit subscriptions from all interested—the sum thus raised to be presented to Mr. Andrews, as a testimonial of our appreciation of his great merit, and of his valuable services in accomplishing an object of so much importance to the whole country.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ENOCH TRAIN,
SAMUEL S. LEWIS,
JAMES M. BEEBE,
SAMUEL LAWRENCE,
ISAAC C. BATES,
} *Committee.*

BOSTON, JUNE 14, 1855.

E No 2

253

RECIPROCITY AND FISHING TREATY

BETWEEN THE

United States and British North American Colonies.

A meeting of gentlemen was called by Messrs. Enoch Train, Samuel Hooper, and other gentlemen, to be held at the Merchants Bank, on Tuesday, November 5, 1855, to consult as to the best means of obtaining subscriptions towards defraying the expenses incurred by ISRAEL D. ANDREWS, Esq., in procuring the Reciprocity Treaty, with the British North American Provinces. The meeting was held accordingly.

Among the gentlemen present were Hon. Nathan Appleton, Hon. William Appleton, Hon. Rufus Choate, Hon. J. W. Edmands, Judge Hopkinson, Geo. B. Blake, Esq., and others of the most distinguished merchants of Boston.

Judge Hopkinson stated in a few words the object of the meeting, and what had been already done by the Board of Trade in the matter.

The Hon. Rufus Choate, who was present, made some eloquent remarks, giving the whole credit of the conception and making of this treaty to Mr. Andrews. The following is only a brief extract. Mr. Choate said:—

Mr. Andrews was the originator of the Reciprocity Treaty as a totality. Other people had suggested portions of it which would have amounted merely to a partial and temporary adjustment of the questions at issue or impending. Thus the adjustment of the North Eastern boundary — the opening of the St. Lawrence — the opening of the coast fisheries — all had been favorite ideas with one or another of our statesmen. He alone comprehended the importance and believed the possibility of dealing with all British North America as an unit, embodying in one treaty the opening of the Three-mile fisheries and the lake fisheries — the opening of the great Colonial rivers — the establishment of a system of reciprocal duties. In pursuing this object, he succeeded in persuading various parties to abandon favorite plans for the pursuit of a portion of these objects, and to unite with him in a project for disposing of all questions at once.

Having conceived this idea, he devoted himself to it for many years with a tact, talent, enthusiasm and spirit of self-sacrifice, which in any other pursuit would long ago have gained him an independence.

His own peculiar training, circumstances, and local position, at once called his attention to the subject, and gave him peculiar facilities for dealing with it. He lived on the coast, he was perfectly acquainted with the fishermen and their mode of life. Under the old treaty he saw them listless and depressed, their nets idle, while British vessels within the three miles were reaping an abundant harvest; he saw what both the United States and the Colonies really needed, and his acquaintance with all the leading Colonists gave him an access to them which, hardly any of his fellow countrymen could obtain.

In attaining this object, he was obliged to meet peculiar difficulties. It was necessary to satisfy several administrations of the feasibility and the merits of his plan; it was necessary, also, to disarm the hostility of feeling, which was prompt to arise among those adherents of the Protective System, who believed that the proposed removal of duties would conflict with that idea, and were sensitive as to the interests of coal, lumber and wheat. He was not aided by party influences, for no party could make to itself any capital by identifying itself with this question. It was necessary to obtain the co-operation of many local legislatures; it was necessary to obtain the favorable action of Congress, a body proverbially inert and unmanageable. All this he was the main instrument of effecting, at the abandonment of private interests, and of a wear and tear of body and mind, so exhausting, that, immediately after the result was obtained, he fell into a severe sickness. No man, no officer, no diplomatic agent, had the charge or responsibility of this matter, to anything like the extent that he had.

The result is of incalculable importance. The fisheries are again valuable. A vast internal trade is opened to us. Peace has been secured to us far more effectually and certainly than by the celebrated adjustment of the N. E. boundary question. In ten years, perhaps in less time, owing to stringent Colonial enactments, but for this adjustment, the vexations and harassments of the fishery regulations would have produced war.

For services which have engrossed the best part of his life, which have left him loaded with embarrassments, and which have been of such national importance, he is entitled, if not to compensation, at least to be relieved from the debts which he has contracted in the public service.

Fulton, the great practical discoverer of Steam—Whitney, the Inventor of the Cotton Gin, sunk into their graves unrewarded by their countrymen.

Shall we, in this enlightened age—will you, the merchants of New England, suffer one to go into his grave, borne down by debts contracted while consummating this great work—one who has quietly, energetically devoted seven long years, the very summer of his life—conceived and conducted to a peaceful settlement and final adjustment, with unusual boldness and devotion, the most delicate, critical and vexatious questions which has occupied the leading minds of the country, and the various administrations, for many years.

In England, those benefited by the repeal of the Corn laws, vied with each other for an opportunity to contribute in a testimonial to Mr. Cobden, and $350,000 was subscribed, for his voluntary services in the repeal of those laws.

Our Government has made and provided, that the Inventions of Machinery, &c., shall be guarded and secured to the Inventor, &c., &c.

I maintain that Mr. Andrews is justly entitled to the benefits arising from this Treaty, as much so as the man who conceived and put into operation the Magnetic Telegraph, or any other discovery for which letters patent are issued.

Mr. Choate alluded, with his usual felicity, to the action of the Board of Trade of this City ; he thanked the gentlemen who had manifested so much interest in this matter, and was pleased of an opportunity to express his gratification with their report.

Subscription books were opened,—a large amount subscribed, and on motion of Hon. J. W. Edmands, it was voted, " that a Committee be appointed by the Chairman for the purpose of arranging proceedings through sub-Committees, in the collection of the money towards defraying the expenses of the Treaty."

The Chairman appointed the following named gentlemen,—

HON. J. W. EDMANDS,
GEO. B. BLAKE, ESQ.
SAMUEL HOOPER, ESQ.
TYLER BATCHELDER, ESQ.
HON. GEORGE W. KITTERIDGE,
JAMES C. CONVERS, ESQ.
T. W. PEIRCE, ESQ.
C. ALLEN BROWNE, ESQ.
PETER BUTLER, JR., ESQ.

Adjourned.

Boston, Nov. 1855.

A D Andrews

Apr 3.

Boston, *March* 31, 1856.

To the President:

Sir: The undersigned beg leave respectfully to represent, that they were appointed a committee by the Boston Board of Trade, to take the necessary measures towards collecting funds for defraying certain expenses attending the negotiations of the recent Treaty of Reciprocity with the North American Colonies.

They deem it proper to express their convictions, which are confirmed by the results already achieved, that this Treaty is one of the most valuable to the commercial and industrial interests of the country ever made by the Government. Several members of the Committee are conversant with the history of the negotiations and the difficulties which had to be surmounted before the Treaty could be completed: they are cognizant with the years of service devoted to the subject by Mr. Israel D. Andrews; and they have to inform you that this city will contribute its quota towards relieving him temporarily from his present embarrassments growing out of Treaty demands, for which he was obliged to become personally responsible, and which your letter to him of December 4th, 1854, informs us, were not liquidated by the Government.

Mr. Andrews has been taken to jail on one suit, and held to bail on several others, for these debts; and it is only justice to say that he has been kept in Boston on compulsion, and thus prevented from assuming his official position in Canada, or giving any attention to his private matters.

After a careful investigation of his accounts, the Committee are of opinion that they are just and proper; and we trust Congress, by appropriation, will relieve him from the opprobrium of not fulfilling his pecuniary engagements, made to advance a measure so important to the country and so creditable to your administration.

A partial correspondence has already been opened with New York, Toronto, Oswego, Hamilton, and the Canadian Government, in the hope that those equally benefited with Boston by the Treaty, would gladly join in aiding this object.

We have given this subject all the attention in our power, and regret that Mr. Andrews has been compelled to remain here so long; but the very general belief that it was a legitimate claim incumbent on the Government to settle, and the earnest desire expressed by him to avoid publicity, have extended the time longer than was anticipated.

Mr. Andrews presents no claim for personal services to the Committee. The contributions, so far, have been appropriated to actual expenses.

In conclusion, permit us, sir, to congratulate you upon the beneficial results of the Treaty measures, which are so highly appreciated in New York and New England, and the Great West; and to hope that the reciprocal commercial policy you have thus inaugurated, may rapidly extend to our relations with all foreign countries.

We have the honor to be,

Your obedient servants,

ENOCH TRAIN,
SAMUEL LAWRENCE,
JAMES M. BEEBE,
SAMUEL S. LEWIS,
ISAAC C. BATES.

His Excellency, the President.

Boston, *March* 31, 1856.

To the President:

Sir: The undersigned beg leave respectfully to represent, that they were appointed a committee by the Boston Board of Trade, to take the necessary measures towards collecting funds for defraying certain expenses attending the negotiations of the recent Treaty of Reciprocity with the North American Colonies.

They deem it proper to express their convictions, which are confirmed by the results already achieved, that this Treaty is one of the most valuable to the commercial and industrial interests of the country ever made by the Government. Several members of the Committee are conversant with the history of the negotiations and the difficulties which had to be surmounted before the Treaty could be completed: they are cognizant with the years of service devoted to the subject by Mr. Israel D. Andrews; and they have to inform you that this city will contribute its quota towards relieving him temporarily from his present embarrassments growing out of Treaty demands, for which he was obliged to become personally responsible, and which your letter to him of December 4th, 1854, informs us, were not liquidated by the Government.

Mr. Andrews has been taken to jail on one suit, and held to bail on several others, for these debts; and it is only justice to say that he has been kept in Boston on compulsion, and thus prevented from assuming his official position in Canada, or giving any attention to his private matters.

After a careful investigation of his accounts, the Committee are of opinion that they are just and proper; and we trust Congress, by appropriation, will relieve him from the opprobrium of not fulfilling his pecuniary engagements, made to advance a measure so important to the country and so creditable to your administration.

A partial correspondence has already been opened with New York, Toronto, Oswego, Hamilton, and the Canadian Government, in the hope that those equally benefited with Boston by the Treaty, would gladly join in aiding this object.

We have given this subject all the attention in our power, and regret that Mr. Andrews has been compelled to remain here so long; but the very general belief that it was a legitimate claim incumbent on the Government to settle, and the earnest desire expressed by him to avoid publicity, have extended the time longer than was anticipated.

Mr. Andrews presents no claim for personal services to the Committee. The contributions, so far, have been appropriated to actual expenses.

In conclusion, permit us, sir, to congratulate you upon the beneficial results of the Treaty measures, which are so highly appreciated in New York and New England, and the Great West; and to hope that the reciprocal commercial policy you have thus inaugurated, may rapidly extend to our relations with all foreign countries.

We have the honor to be,

Your obedient servants,

ENOCH TRAIN,
SAMUEL LAWRENCE,
JAMES M. BEEBE,
SAMUEL S. LEWIS,
ISAAC C. BATES.

His Excellency, the President.

Boston, *March* 31, 1856.

Sir:

We have been requested by the Committee appointed by the Government of the Boston Board of Trade, to inform you that when it became known to that association through the President's letter of December 4th, 1854, and other sources, that the necessary expenses of the late Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain had not been paid by the United States, and that Mr. Israel D. Andrews was much embarrassed, and then in the custody of the Sheriff, for obligations which he had assumed during his efforts to secure the completion of the Treaty, a meeting of the merchants of Boston was called at the Merchants Bank in this city to provide means for his temporary relief.

At this meeting, the Hon. Messrs. Choate, Appleton, Edmands, Hooper, Lawrence, Blake and others, were present. Mr. Choate and other gentlemen who were familiar with the history and progress of the question, eloquently addressed the meeting, and the undersigned were appointed a Committee to take the measures necessary to carry out the purpose in view.

In common with what appears to be the unanimous voice of the country, we consider this Treaty one of the most valuable and important negotiated by our Government since that of 1815; and a very careful and thorough investigation of the whole subject, convinces us that the expenses which have accrued through several years history of the preliminary negotiations, and ending only when Congress had approved the Treaty, compared with the results already obtained, are of very trifling character.

While, therefore, we are not without the hope that Congress may deem it both proper and advisable to make such appropriation as will speedily relieve Mr. Andrews from his pecuniary difficulties, we are happy to say, that in view of the great commercial advantages resulting from the measures referred to, and an unwillingness to see an innocent party suffer, the merchants of this city have contributed a liberal quota toward the liquidation of some of the most pressing demands against Mr. Andrews, in the hope that New York, Hamilton, Portland, Oswego, Toronto and the Canadian Government, with which the Chairman of the Committee, appointed by the Board of Trade, has partially communicated, would gladly avail themselves of an opportunity to co-operate with Boston, in attaining the desired result.

Whatever is contributed, is strictly applied towards paying *Treaty* debts, and does not directly benefit Mr. Andrews, who has presented no claims of a personal character.

Although we have given this matter our constant and earnest attention, we regret that so much delay has been experienced. This is owing to the private manner it was thought advisable to adopt, and because of the opinion generally entertained, that this was in every respect a proper claim to be liquidated by the General Government.

This delay has been a source of excessive annoyance and trouble to Mr. Andrews, who has been several times arrested and committed to jail for debts necessarily contracted

in securing the completion of the Treaty, and who has daily exerted himself in every proper manner to have the matter brought to a close, that he might give some attention to pressing private affairs, and assume the duties of his official position in Canada.

We gladly embrace this opportunity of expressing to you our thanks for your efforts, and our congratulations on your success in the accomplishment of a Treaty, the good results of which are so highly appreciated by all classes interested, both in the United States and in the British Provinces: and also to express our confidence in the wisdom and sagacity with which you have conducted the foreign relations of our country.

We have the honor to be,

Your obedient servants,

J. WILEY EDMANDS,
GEORGE BATY BLAKE,
T. W. PIERCE,
T. BATCHELDER,
JAS. C. CONVERSE,
PETER BUTLER, JR.,
C. ALLEN BROWNE.

Hon. W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

No 4

Boston, *March* 31, 1856.

Sir:

We have been requested by the Committee appointed by the Government of the Boston Board of Trade, to inform you that when it became known to that association through the President's letter of December 4th, 1854, and other sources, that the necessary expenses of the late Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain had not been paid by the United States, and that Mr. Israel D. Andrews was much embarrassed, and then in the custody of the Sheriff, for obligations which he had assumed during his efforts to secure the completion of the Treaty, a meeting of the merchants of Boston was called at the Merchants Bank in this city to provide means for his temporary relief.

At this meeting, the Hon. Messrs. Choate, Appleton, Edmands, Hooper, Lawrence, Blake and others, were present. Mr. Choate and other gentlemen who were familiar with the history and progress of the question, eloquently addressed the meeting, and the undersigned were appointed a Committee to take the measures necessary to carry out the purpose in view.

In common with what appears to be the unanimous voice of the country, we consider this Treaty one of the most valuable and important negotiated by our Government since that of 1815; and a very careful and thorough investigation of the whole subject, convinces us that the expenses which have accrued through several years history of the preliminary negotiations, and ending only when Congress had approved the Treaty, compared with the results already obtained, are of very trifling character.

While, therefore, we are not without the hope that Congress may deem it both proper and advisable to make such appropriation as will speedily relieve Mr. Andrews from his pecuniary difficulties, we are happy to say, that in view of the great commercial advantages resulting from the measures referred to, and an unwillingness to see an innocent party suffer, the merchants of this city have contributed a liberal quota toward the liquidation of some of the most pressing demands against Mr. Andrews, in the hope that New York, Hamilton, Portland, Oswego, Toronto and the Canadian Government, with which the Chairman of the Committee, appointed by the Board of Trade, has partially communicated, would gladly avail themselves of an opportunity to co-operate with Boston, in attaining the desired result.

Whatever is contributed, is strictly applied towards paying *Treaty* debts, and does not directly benefit Mr. Andrews, who has presented no claims of a personal character.

Although we have given this matter our constant and earnest attention, we regret that so much delay has been experienced. This is owing to the private manner it was thought advisable to adopt, and because of the opinion generally entertained, that this was in every respect a proper claim to be liquidated by the General Government.

This delay has been a source of excessive annoyance and trouble to Mr. Andrews, who has been several times arrested and committed to jail for debts necessarily contracted

in securing the completion of the Treaty, and who has daily exerted himself in every proper manner to have the matter brought to a close, that he might give some attention to pressing private affairs, and assume the duties of his official position in Canada.

We gladly embrace this opportunity of expressing to you our thanks for your efforts, and our congratulations on your success in the accomplishment of a Treaty, the good results of which are so highly appreciated by all classes interested, both in the United States and in the British Provinces: and also to express our confidence in the wisdom and sagacity with which you have conducted the foreign relations of our country.

We have the honor to be,

Your obedient servants,

J. WILEY EDMANDS,
GEORGE BATY BLAKE,
T. W. PIERCE,
T. BATCHELDER,
JAS. C. CONVERSE,
PETER BUTLER, JR.,
C. ALLEN BROWNE.

Hon. W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State.*

Boston Board

of Trade

The State Department

To I. D. Andrews Esqr

For Hd Medhand receipt, Members
Provincial Parliament. £40.00

Paid Privately by myself
& officials, Leading persons. & the
Press and & other persons whom it
is not proper for me to ask
for & Such Vouchers
as follow.

In Quebec £570. Montreal £465
Halifax £810. Pictow and for
the Shore near the Gut of Canso £800.
Annapolis and Digby Gut £330.
Fredericton £280. & John. NB for
Gulf Shore, and Gaspé £963. 4.218 00

To P F Little. Member
Provincial Assembly, Newfoundland
Since appointed a delegate from
that Colony to the British Government,
and in 1851 also a delegate to meet
Lord Elgin in Quebec. He has
done this Government and the
Treaty good Service 1.150.00

I am to pay the following Sums when
I return to the Provinces, in New Brunswick
and P.E. Island, in the Lower part of
Canada, & Nova Scotia. 2.683.00

£8.891..00

Forward $ 8.891.00

To L G Foster Late Consul
at Halifax, Nova Scotia, his
receipt — 3,900.00

It was absolutely necessary to
have a Private, and an efficient agent
at Halifax, on account of the State
of Public Feeling in that important
fishery region, and in View of the
Magnitude of the Interests at Stake.

Mr Fuller is an American, a
native of New York, and he did
this Government good Service,
Without fee or reward of any
Kind Whatever —

To Bill at National Hotel
Since May 1853, No Extra of any
Kind Whatever included. 2.028.00

Paid in Washington 3.000.00

Robinson & Thompson receipt — $ 17.819.00
206.80
I have received $18.025.80
by drafts State Dept $ 5.447.00

Memo

Except those Amounts
unpaid, for which I am held
personally responsible I have paid
all bills from Amounts received
from

from the Government, and from my own funds that I received from the Secretary of the Treasury for my Report. I loan one three thousand dollars borrowed money, in this city, and Several thousand dollars in this and other places. Which I found absolutely necessary to use without hesitation to advance the Treaty, and in no Single instance has there been any Squandering, or recklessness, nor Looseness in the way of Money Matters

The 1840 Said to Mushaw Warrants Resolutions in the new Brunswick Assembly adverse to a Surrender of the fisheries, and all the Monies Expended in all the Colonies were applied in the same judicious Manner.

I trust that the Secretary of State will not overlook the deep feeling in the Lower Colonies particularly in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, who were in reality prominent parties to the Negotiation, which feeling was quite the opposite to the Public Sentiment in Upper Canada, which Ministers only represented - and if not decidedly

opposed to a surrender of the fisheries to the Government and people of the United States.

This State of feeling was produced by the former indifference and inaction of this Government, by the conduct of Mr Hincks, by a more just appreciation of the value and importance of their fisheries, and by the inefficient and by no means politic course of Mr Crampton.

I have already fully explained these points in my despatch of May 13, to the Secretary of State.

The necessity of having a majority amongst all the Colonies, this Government will no doubt appreciate.

If we could have had more time less money would have been required, and before Mr Marcy blames me for delay it is just and proper that he should remember he did not receive Lord Clarendon's first letter to his proposal of September 1856 until February, and which was so clear a rejection that negotiations were suspended,

except

except through Mr Buchanan, and it may be necessary to remind the Secretary of State that I immediately left for New York, of which I informed him by Note, & Mr Hincks, then en route for England.

Mr Hincks had been informed by Sir Emerson Tennant, Secretary of the Board of Trade, London, of Lord Clarendon's despatch and of the Condition of the Negotiations. I stated to Mr Hincks I thought this Government would resume negotiations upon the basis of Mr Marcy's project and upon no other, that the question of the Registry of Ships, and the Coasting Trade, would not be entertained, as Lord Clarendon requested, but as a primary Condition Mr Crampton should have more liberal Instructions, or that Lord Elgin, who was at that time in England, should return with ample powers to settle the whole question here, and I insisted that he, Mr Hincks, on his arrival in England should call upon Lord

Lord Clarendon with Lord Elgin and Mature this Plan, and I wrote to him by any Foreign Mail until May, urging him to have the proposed arrangement fully carried out.

The result is known.

On my return from New York I informed the Secretary of State of all I had done, "stated" "My Convictions that the negotiations would now be successful", but that I apprehended the Hostile and rising opposition in the Lower or Atlantic Colonies, which neither Mr Campton, nor Mr Hincks, could control, and he will have the goodness to remember that I asked for a Longer Session than he allowed me.

No Matter what opinion may be Entertained now of the Wisdom of My Measures I unhesitantly declare that the Suspenditure and the Treaty so far as the Lower Colonies

and

and the Lower Part of Canada do had the Power to oppose it; which Lord Clarendon considered of so much consequence that he refused to go on unless that opposition was withdrawn.

I have asked in my Statement only for what I have surrendered or am liable for, that amount cannot be deducted out of My Loss, and it is for the Government to decide (as I wish them to decide quite independently of indirect Claims), — if the Small Sum asked for bear any comparison to the results obtained.

If it were proper or practicable I should feel no hesitation in applying to Congress for this and even larger Sums, to defray the Necessary Expenses of the Peace Society Treaty.

The blank in my account the Secretary of State can fill as he thinks proper, for the time I shall receive pay, it is a matter of perfect indifference to me. I have felt deeply mortified

that the Secretary of State seems to dislike the possession of the foregoing account.

If I thought the public would do me the injustice to suppose, as I read he does, that it has been something of a "job" I should prefer the whole to be suppressed immediately, by his direction.

The sum of three thousand dollars, will, if he insists, be the subject of personal explanation to the President, or Secretary of State, the circumstances under which it & offices are of so delicate a nature that I do not conceive it judicious to make any explanations even in this confidential communication.

I have used names freely, and have expressed my views feasibly, with the conviction that it is all in strict confidence and that whether my statements and explanations are received or rejected, all will be destroyed by order of the President —

I have nothing

Day
of form or fire Great Sacrifice, Non
of Personal Sacrifice I have
Made. to have this Measure
Carried, — Whether in the form
of pay or reimbursement of
Expenses, I am or any other
honest Mode, I am any Mode
any thing like Nearly Whole I shall
be Satisfied. /

I Subscribe

F

The United States, to I. D. Andrews &c.

For Expenses & disbursements in Connexion with the Reciprocity Treaty (See Sec. 16, act of June 12. 1858)

1. Paid C. B. Calvert (of National Hotel) for rooms, board, wines, &c. for self & Clerks (See hotel bill, affidavits, vouchers) as follows:-

For board & rooms for self, at sundry times between May 4. 1854, & Sep. 5. 1854, when the Treaty was ratified (deducting $157.75 for absence) $ 4,415. 14

For wines, extra dinners & breakfasts for same period (taking one half of the charge of the hotel for this item, from May 26 to Oct. 27/54) 3,424. 02

For board &c. of Herbert, Perley, Starr & Sanders, Clerks. See affidavit & voucher 1.314. 99

For telegraphs, Expresses & Messages for same period 65. 55

For postages & Stamps ditto 106. 65

For Stationery ditto 15. 32

(For these Items, see hotel bill & affidavit)

2. Paid John C. Adams for services, as per voucher & affidavit 1.806. 70

over 11.148. 38

	Brot. over	$ 11.148.	58
3.	Paid Thos. Rigney for printing & distributing petitions, in British Provinces & also ashore, & for services, expenses & other travelling expenses, as per voucher & affdt.	7.460.	00
4.	Paid George W. McClellan, for services & expenses, as per Voucher & affidavit	2.577	20
5.	Paid H. C. Herbert, for services as Clerk, as per voucher & affidavit	1.144	62
6.	Paid H. C. Dow, for services as Clerk, as per voucher & affidavit	1.380	"
7.	Paid Wm. H. Lord, for services as per voucher & affidavit	620	"
8.	Paid W. B. Hartley for services, travelling & other Expenses, as per voucher & affdt.	1.150	"
9.	Paid John S. Bartlett for services & travelling & other Expenses, as per voucher & affdt.	6.045.	65
10.	Paid A. Davidson for services, travelling & other Expenses, per voucher & affdt.	5.816	50
11.	Paid Wm. Noble for Special Messenger sent with despatches to Prince Edward Island, as per voucher & affidavit	349.	"
12.	Paid C. J. Fuller for services, information from public offices, telegraphing, hacks &c. as per voucher & affidavit	1.178.	"
	Carried up	38.569.	95

Brot. up —	£ 38.569.	95
13. Paid J. W. Featherstonhaugh, for Services, &c. as per Mercer Affidavit	650.	"
14. Paid Peter Forman for Services, travelling Expenses & the like, as per Mercer Affidavit	3.970.	85
15. Paid John L. Hayes for Services & other Expenses, as per Mercer Affidavit	5.650	"
16. Paid George Cogswell for travelling Expenses from St. Johns to Halifax, &c per affidavit	165.	40
17. Paid James Kelligan for Coach hire, as per Mercer & affidavit	514.	10
18. Paid Telegraph Company — two Mercers, & affidavit — for telegraphing —	543.	97
19. Paid for telegraphing (See item annexed to a/c or bill of Geo. Cogswell & others) — See affidavit	50.	"
20. Paid travelling Expenses for self, on the business of the Reciprocity Treaty, from Washington to & through the British Provinces — 10.056 miles — as per affidavit	790.	76
	£ 50.911.	01

Submitted subject to E & O.

D. Andrews

The Account
of
Made up
by
Mr Baker

New York - 8th Oct 1857.

Israel D Andrews Esq.

In act with W. W. Bartley -
for Treaty matters -

1852 to 1856.

To services rendered and expenses
paid out in journies to Portland Me.
Montreal Toronto Ca. & Washington -
in reference to Treaties with Canada - $1150

Do
Rec'd at various times on act 350 $800

- W. W. Bartley -

New York October 20 1856

J S Andrews debtor to Henry Wm Herbert for services rendered at different times in the course of the years 1853 and 1854 in relation to the reciprocity treaty &c

$ 1044 62/100